

## Reagan to air SALT decision in June

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will announce on June 10 whether he will still observe or scrap the unratified U.S.-Soviet SALT 2 treaty limiting strategic nuclear missiles, a White House spokesman said Friday. Spokesman Robert Simms originally told reporters the announcement would come on June 7. But he said later the White House had pushed back the date to give the administration more time to review the issue. The treaty, signed in 1979 and due to expire at the end of this year, was not ratified by the United States after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Both Washington and Moscow have said they would honour the treaty as long as the other side did. The Reagan administration has frequently voiced suspicion about alleged Soviet violations. Simms said National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane would send a letter to Congress saying Mr. Reagan would indicate on June 10 what his position was on the issue.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation  
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## UNRWA appeals for funds

VIENNA (AP) — The advisory commission of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) providing assistance to Palestinian refugees in the Middle East on Thursday urged governments to contribute an extra \$20 million needed to maintain services until the end of the year. An agency statement quoted commission members as saying "failure on the part of the international community to provide the resources required will force the agency to cut back its already severely limited programmes of assistance..." The commission members endorsed efforts made by agency Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck, that brought special contributions of \$4 million, and urged him to continue his endeavours to obtain more funds. The statement said the commission also called on all U.N. member states "to contribute appropriately to the agency to ensure its ability to carry out its mandate until a just and lasting peace is attained in the Middle East."

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## Sudan to turn to non-U.S. arms

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan's Defence Minister says he will have to turn to "sister and friendly countries" for arms because the United States is not providing promised weapons and spare parts. Brigadier Osman Abdallah Mohammed, in a statement distributed Friday by the Sudan News Agency (SUNA), said the country's new leaders want to diversify arms sources "to ward off any pressures or embargoes that could be exercised by the single source in difficult times." Brig. Mohammed gave no reason why the United States allegedly held back on military equipment, but Washington and the deposed regime of President Jaafar Numeiri had been at odds over the use of U.S. equipment against rebels in southern Sudan.

## 100 injured in London rail mishap

LONDON (R) — Almost 100 people were injured Friday when an express train packed with tourists from Gatwick airport slammed into a crowded commuter train in South London. Passengers were hurled from their seats and showered with glass as the pile-up occurred at Battersea Park Station. Police said the Gatwick Express, travelling at 65 kph, ploughed into the rear of a stationary train from East Grinstead carrying workers into London from the Sussex commuter belt.

## Gandhi, Jayawardene to visit Bangladesh

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lanka President Junius Jayawardene will visit cyclone-damaged areas of Bangladesh on Sunday. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman told reporters the two leaders were making the trip in a spirit of regional solidarity. Mr. Jayawardene arrives in New Delhi Saturday for talks with Mr. Gandhi about Sri Lanka's ethnic crisis.

## Israeli gets 22 months for plotting

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli court sentenced a Jewish settler to 22 months in prison for conspiring to attack Palestinians. The prosecution said Menachem Neuberger, 29, was involved in a plan to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque, Islam's holiest site in Jerusalem, and attack in Palestinian leaders in the West Bank. He was one of 27 Jewish settlers from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Golan Heights arrested in connection with a series of attacks against Arabs, including car bombs.

## Israel to keep 1948 files secret

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has decided to keep secret state papers dealing with the flight of Palestinians during the 1948 war, the Israeli archives office said Thursday. A cabinet committee headed by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim ruled that several hundred files relating to the departure of thousands of Palestinian Arabs should remain classified for a further 20 years, archivist Avraham Alberg told Reuters.

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# King reaffirms call for inclusion of PLO, Soviet participation in peace effort

By Salameh Ne'matt in Washington with agency dispatches

His Majesty King Hussein Friday called for the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any effort for peace in the Middle East and also said the Soviet Union should inevitably be a party to any peace process.

"If the PLO is not a party to the conflict, who is?" King Hussein said in a speech to the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), a private research group. He urged U.S. acceptance of his proposal for a peace process negotiations under an international "umbrella" that would include the Soviet Union.

King Hussein said he was certain he had the support of the Palestinians and warned that failure would encourage extremism "on both sides."

Declaring that the Palestinians

## Shultz: U.S. wants talks with joint team soon

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday headway had been made on a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Washington wanted the meeting to take place "fairly soon."

In a press conference, Mr. Shultz opposed a call by His Majesty King Hussein for an international conference on the Middle East that would include the Soviet Union.

"It's not a conference that we want. It's negotiations that we want," he said.

But Mr. Shultz held out hope of action soon on another of the King's goals — a U.S. meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a first step in a revived peace process.

He said headway on this issue had been made, adding, "if we can, we would like to put this in place fairly soon."

Referring to the King's call for an international conference on the

Middle East with U.S. and Soviet participation, Mr. Shultz said those involved should be the ones who wanted to see the peace process go forward. He said Moscow had opposed the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"So if that's their view I don't know quite how they're going to make a contribution to what we are trying to achieve," Mr. Shultz said.

But Mr. Shultz said Washington understood the King's desire to have a framework of broad international support in the peace process, "so we should seek ways to find that."

Mr. Shultz said: "We are very sceptical... that it (an international conference) would achieve the results that we are seeking. After all, it's not a conference that we want it's negotiations that we want."

## Libya says Arafat not to be blamed for fighting in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Libya Friday defended Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat against charges that he was to blame for the fighting in Beirut refugee camps and said he was the victim of a conspiracy.

In an apparent change in Libya's attitude towards Mr. Arafat, the official Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said he was "innocent of what is said about him amid the incidents in Lebanon. He was a victim of a conspiracy."

Syria and the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia have said Mr. Arafat was to blame for the recent fighting. More than 400 people have been killed and 1,100 wounded in 12 days of attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut by militia backed by units of the Lebanese army.

JANA did not name those it believed responsible, but said: "Some quarters have tried to attribute what is happening to Yasser Arafat, though objective circumstances cannot in any way justify such atrocious criminal actions in which Amal elements have been involved..."

Libya has previously aligned itself with Syria and hardline Palestinian factions trying to oust Mr. Arafat.

JANA said attempts to oust Mr. Arafat were part of a plan "to oust Palestinian and other national Lebanese leaderships, so that only the Shi'ites and Maronites (Christians) would remain."

What was happening in Lebanon was too big and serious to be attributed to any one person or group, the agency added.

Meanwhile, George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was quoted as saying he held the Syrian and Lebanese governments for the "massacres of Palestinians in Beirut."

In a Paris-dated report carried by the French news agency, Agence France Presse, Dr. Habash said from Algiers that "the atrocious attacks carried out against the Palestinians living in the Beirut camps have the approval of Syria with the collusion of the Lebanese authorities, whose army is directly participating in the assaults."

Dr. Habash accused the Amal militia of "implementing a plan to liquidate the national Palestinian role in armed struggle against Israel in Lebanon."

## Gemayel returns to Beirut from Syria as truce shatters in camps

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel returned to Beirut Friday from summit talks in Damascus as a shaky ceasefire collapsed at shattered Palestinian camps to allow evacuation of hundreds of wounded trapped inside.

The Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and Palestinian officials said a ceasefire had been agreed but residents could still hear sporadic sniping, taking the battle for control of the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps into its 12th day.

"There is no political agreement. This is a humanitarian ceasefire," said Abu Ahmed, an official of the Syrian-backed Palestine national salvation front.

A Red Cross official said ambulances were ready for an evacuation but security guarantees were still lacking.

Hospital sources say more than 400 people have been killed and 1,160 injured since Amal and army troops assaulted the camps to try to crush what they describe as any revival of Palestinian power in Lebanon. The toll does not include wounded inside.

As Israel's final troop withdrawal from Lebanon gathered pace, Mr. Gemayel resumed talks with Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad on prospects for military cooperation to help end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

Mr. Gemayel told reporters in Damascus Thursday night that Syrian soldiers already in east and north Lebanon could help Lebanese troops enforce order to allow political reforms to go ahead.

The London-based organisation said it was in no position

to confirm the reports. It asked the government to publish the names of all prisoners taken, where they were held and their state of health.

At the United Nations, the Security Council appeared set to approve a new appeal Friday for peace in Lebanon and the protection of civilians, particularly the Palestinians who have been under attack in the camps.

Diplomatic sources told Reuters that in private consultations prior to a public session members were to decide whether to bring in a resolution or leave it to their president to issue a declaration on the council's behalf.

A resolution would carry greater weight, but Lebanon is opposed to any action by the council.

"No debate. This is an internal matter," Lebanese delegate Rasid Fakhoury said Thursday after Egypt requested an urgent meeting of the 15-nation council.

Diplomatic sources said if the council opened debate, rather than simply have a presidential declaration, Mr. Fakhoury would denounce the exercise and then possibly withdraw from the chamber.

In his remarks to reporters Thursday, he opposed any idea of moving units of the U.N. force in Lebanon, UNIFIL, toward the Beirut camps to protect their occupants. The Egyptians favour such deployment.

Egypt is the only Arab member of the council, whose president this month is Birabongse Kasemsri of Thailand.

## Amal fighters kidnap 26 SLA men

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese militiamen snatched 26 gunmen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army from a position in Israeli-held territory in South Lebanon in a pre-dawn raid Friday, security sources reported.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the militiamen kidnapped the men from the village of Al Thamriyah, eight kilometres west of the Israeli border, in a zone policed by U.N. troops.

The Israeli sector overlaps the zone where tension has been rising as Israel's expected withdrawal from South Lebanon draws closer. The two factions have clashed several times in recent weeks, heightening fears of fighting once the Israelis pull back to their border.

Lebanese police in the south said the militiamen of the mainly Christian SLA were taken by Shi'ite Amal fighters to a base near the southern port of Tyre.

The Beirut-based "Voice of the Nation" radio said the SLA men

will be "investigated" by Amal. It did not elaborate.

U.N. sources said the SLA retaliated by sending three armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles roaring into Al Thamriyah.

The patrol fired heavy machine guns and anti-tank grenades "in all directions" for three hours, the sources said.

They raked the position near a road junction from where their men were snatched with gunfire, apparently fearing an Amal ambush. There were no reports of any casualties.

Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv confirmed the kidnapping of the SLA militiamen but could not give an exact number of the missing irregulars.

The sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said the Amal men infiltrated with an ambulance to the SLA position and captured several militiamen.

The mass kidnapping came a day after Amal leader Nabih Berri

pledged a "qualitative change" in attacks against the Israelis and their allies.

Mr. Berri said in a statement published in Beirut newspapers Thursday that "orders have been given for uprisings in the border villages that will be reinforced with Amal military support from outside the border strip for the recovery of all our villages."

Reuter adds, from Sidon: Israeli troops have withdrawn from several key positions in South Lebanon ahead of next week's final pullout, Lebanese security sources said Friday.

In the mostly Christian town of Marjayoun, the Israeli Thursday night evacuated an army barracks they shared with the SLA militia, leaving only liaison officers, the sources said.

Israel has groomed the 2,000-strong SLA to control a five to 20 kilometre deep "security zone" north of the border after the withdrawal.



ARAFAT HOSTS IFTAR: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday attended an iftar banquet held in his honour by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Attending the banquet with Prince

Hassan were deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and senior government officials.

## King calls Arafat, briefs him on 'fruitful' U.S. talks

By Sa'ad G. Hattar Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein, in an early morning telephone call on Friday, briefed Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. administration officials on efforts for Middle East peace and Mr. Arafat voiced his appreciation of the King's efforts to bring about a just solution to the Palestinian problem based on the United Nations and Security Council resolutions and PLO participation through negotiations within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East which would be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all concerned parties including the PLO as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

King Hussein, who held talks with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Wednesday and several meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior U.S. officials in the past week, informed Mr. Arafat that he told the U.S. leaders that any solution to the Middle East conflict should be based on international legitimacy, all pertinent U.N. Security Council resolutions, including 242 and 338, and in line with the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement on a common political strategy emanating from the 1982 Fes Arab summit resolutions, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The King also inquired about the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut which have been the target of attacks by Lebanese militiamen and elements of the Lebanese army for the past 12 days, Petra said.

Mr. Arafat voiced his appreciation for King Hussein's endeavours and praised the King's nationalistic stand in support of the Palestinian people and their rights, Petra said.

The United States and Israel oppose an international conference on the Middle East and negotiations with the PLO.

However, U.S. administration officials have indicated that the U.S. might end its objections to the King's call for an international conference. Hitherto, the U.S. position has been that the Soviet Union's participation would not be helpful.

In Amman, senior Palestinian officials' reactions ranged from cautious optimism to veiled criticism over the U.S. indication of a flexible position towards convening an international conference.

In a series of contacts with the

Jordan Times, several prominent PLO leaders expressed hope that the new U.S. indications would lead to further flexibility on the part of the United States while others said they did not see any progress in such a step since the U.S. is biased with Israel.

PLO Executive Committee member Brigadier Abdul Razzak Al Yahya said the latest American indications represent an "advanced step" but did not elaborate.

Nabil Amro, a close aide to Mr. Arafat, said there was not yet a clear U.S. acceptance of the idea of convening an international peace conference. Nevertheless, he said, "if a solid U.S. confirmation is crystallised we would appreciate such a step, which will open doors for peace."

PLO Executive Committee member Bishop Elias Khoury said he was not optimistic over American moves.

"The U.S. policy in the Middle East has lost its credibility, and there isn't hope in any U.S. role to solve the Palestinian question," he said. "I believe that the U.S. decisions are prompted by Israel."

On the PLO's stand towards U.N. resolutions, Bishop Khoury said that the organisation was in favour of all resolutions of the U.N. Security Council including Resolutions 242 and 338 as a joint basis for peace. However, he said 242 and 338 resolutions in principle are rejected by the PLO as the only basis since they do not recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and consider them as refugees.

## Rabin 'surprised' at U.S. position

PARIS (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was surprised Washington had moderated its former stand of rejecting calls for an international conference on the Middle East and said he would discuss the question in Washington next week.

Interviewed by the daily Le Monde, Mr. Rabin reiterated his government's opposition to the Jordan-PLO call for an international conference and said Israel still favoured bilateral, not multi-lateral talks.

"The best negotiations are direct discussions between the partners involved, because we believe peace cannot be imposed upon the Arabs or ourselves," he said.

King Hussein Thursday urged the U.S. to agree to join the Soviet Union in a Middle East peace conference.

The United States has opposed a Middle East conference in the past because it would bring the Soviet Union into the Middle East negotiating picture.

But, with King Hussein by his side, Mr. Reagan told reporters Wednesday: "This (an international conference) is under discussion and we have not resolved some differences that we have in views on this. But we're going certainly to continue in these discussions."

A senior U.S. official did not flatly rule out such a conference

## Iraqis raid Tehran, down Iranian F-4

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes raided Friday three Iranian cities including the capital, Tehran, and downed an Iranian jet fighter in a dogfight.

A military spokesman identified the target cities as Qazvin and Kashan in addition to the Iranian capital.

The raids, according to the spokesman, were carried out at 3:30 p.m. (1530 GMT).

The spokesman, reading a communique on the state radio, said an Iranian F-4 jet fighter "tried to violate our airspace in the central sector of the front at 10:21 a.m. (0621 GMT), but our valiant eagles (warplanes) intercepted the enemy jet fighter, chased it away across the Iranian airspace and downed it."

Iraqi jet fighters which carried out the "fierce and devastating raids returned safely," said the spokesman.

Earlier Friday, Iraq said its aircraft attacked Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and two Iranian cities Thursday and Iran reported it bombed 13 Iraqi towns with artillery fire.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi jets penetrated Kharg's defences in a mid-morning attack and smoke and flames were pouring from the island and after the raid.

Baghdad Television showed an aerial photograph of Kharg with smoke pouring from an area near an oil storage tank.

Oil industry sources in Rotterdam said Iranian officials had confirmed the terminal had been hit, but had said damage was not

serious and oil loadings would not be affected.

Iraq also said its planes hit the cities of Hamedan and Isfahan in raids up to 400 kilometres inside Iran, and hit a "very large naval target" — a term usually used to refer to an oil tanker — near Kharg.

There was no independent confirmation of any attacks on shipping on Thursday.

A West German cargo vessel was hit in what Gulf shipping sources said appeared to be an Iranian attack on Tuesday, the first by either Iran or Iraq for almost four weeks.

Iran's national news agency IRNA said Iranian artillery had pounded 13 Iraqi towns, including the southern port city of Basra where the bombardment caused a big fire in oil storage facilities.

The latest flare-up in the 56-month-old war began last Sunday when Iraqi jets mounted their first cross-border strikes since early April.

Baghdad said the raids were in retaliation for Iranian involvement in an assassination attempt on the emir of Kuwait a week ago. Iran denied any part in the suicide car bomb attack on the Kuwaiti ruler.

On Friday, IRNA quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, as warning that Iran would fire missiles on Baghdad and other Iraqi cities "within the range of our fire," if Iraqi air attacks continued.

The agency said Mr. Rafsanjani made the warning Thursday night.



Monarch receives honorary doctorate degree from Georgetown University

## King: Mideast is in dire need of substitute for present suffering

WASHINGTON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said here Thursday night that the Middle East is in dire need of a substitute for the present state of horror and suspense, the destruction and the suffering which it is now living through and which has dominated that region for the past four decades.

For that reason, the King said, "we should make peace because we feel a great need for security for ourselves and our nations." We need hope for our children, we need an opportunity for achieving development, but this cannot be achieved except through peace," King Hussein said.

He said Jordan realises that it is quite difficult to achieve peace "but we are determined to pursue efforts for attaining that goal."

King Hussein was delivering a speech at Georgetown University at a ceremony for awarding him an honorary doctorate degree.

He said for the first time in decades there is a clear Arab commitment for resolving the conflict with Israel in a peaceful manner.

This, he said, has been agreed on at the Fes Arab Summit and in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of Feb. 11 in Amman. "We appear to all peace-loving people in the world to join these efforts and I urge in particular those with a moral conscience to help create a better world," the King said.

"It is quite an amazing experience for me to find myself as a Muslim King here in the United States negotiating among other things with a Protestant president about issues pertaining to difficulties we face with a Jewish state and I am equally thrilled to be present here as an Arab King to receive from a Catholic university an honorary degree which I am extremely happy to receive from

Georgetown University," the King said in his speech.

King Hussein said universities hold the basis for culture and they continue the endeavour for more research and creative work.

Therefore, he added, "the university should direct the attention of its students towards digging up the facts about the Middle East with a view to upholding what is right, this is basic for our destiny and essential for the university as well."

King Hussein said the search for the facts in the Middle East and declaring them remains a big challenge, because a great measure of these facts has been lost through distorted reports, propaganda, hatred and resentments created by the continuing conflict.

"It is really unfortunate that ideals and ethics have been disregarded, laws and principles have not been applied and facts have not been presented in truth, and this has led to the complication of the problem and opened the way for more destruction and more suffering," King Hussein said.

The King said the facts which cannot be changed are that: "Basic human rights cannot be ignored, peace cannot be manipulated, relations among nations are exchangeable, and justice is the foundation for security."

He said that once people cast away hatred and fanaticism they would not doubt discover the facts about the Middle East, but unfortunately this "mental challenge" has not yet materialised.

King Hussein expressed hope that world educational and cultural institutions look objectively towards meeting this "mental challenge" as Georgetown University does and later publish the facts.

Our cause is just and right, King Hussein said and any peace or confrontation that might ensue in the Middle East would not doubt have its impact on the world as a whole. "We hope that fact-seekers will join hands and deal with the Middle East with reality and objectivity and give it due attention, and we are willing afterwards to accept the world's verdict about our problem," King Hussein said.

Before the King's speech, the secretary general of Georgetown University addressed the ceremony paying tribute to King Hussein who, he said, "devoted the past three decades of his life endeavouring to improve the standard of living of his people and establish a just peace in the Middle East, which has been dominated by conflicts and instability."

"This university is proud to honour a statesman and an advocate of human values and supporter of education and free systems," he said.

The secretary who spoke on behalf of the university's president, and council of deans said that Jordan at present provides "an example of progress, thanks to the leadership of King Hussein."

He commended the King's efforts towards establishing a durable and just peace based on U.N. principles, and said that Jordan, though a country of meagre resources has set a great example for other nations trying to attain greater economic and social prosperity.



ATTENDING PRAYERS: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday attended prayers at the Wadi Seer Mosque, and listened to a sermon which included a call for putting an end to the ongoing attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut. (Petra photo)

## Amnon Kapeliuk indicted for trip to Jordan

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli journalist who visited Jordan was charged Thursday with illegally entering an "enemy country," a spokesman for Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir said.

Amnon Kapeliuk, 50, a freelance writer for the independent newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, wrote a feature story about his trip to Aqaba in March.

The spokesman said Kapeliuk had violated section 5 of the "emergency regulations" of 1948, which requires an Israeli citizen or resident to get permission from the interior ministry before entering certain Arab countries, including Jordan.

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison. Kapeliuk is an authority on Arab and international affairs with contacts in the Arab World, said Dov Judkowski, managing editor of Yedioth Ahronoth.

Israeli-born, he also has French citizenship and is a correspondent for the French newspaper Le Monde Diplomatique.

Zamir issued a public reprimand last winter after Kapeliuk went to Jordan for sessions of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and reported having met Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Zamir decided not to indict at that time because a police inquiry showed he made the trip "with the knowledge of a senior official in the defence establishment," Zamir's spokesman said.

Interviewed by Reuters Thursday, Kapeliuk suggested the attorney-general was responding to the right wing of Israel's multi-party government. "What he did was in order to satisfy some circles in the national unity government," the journalist said.

"It's not to the honour of Israel abroad," he added. "The Israeli press has a good reputation abroad. This act will show the authorities want to restrain the freedom of the press."

Monde Diplomatique.

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## Syrian missiles are easy target, Israeli officer says

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's air force commander said in an interview that Syrian surface-to-air missiles were an easy target for attack from the air.

The unusually candid remark in an Israeli Defence Ministry journal apparently served to put one of Israel's chief foes on notice to improve protection of its anti-aircraft missile system.

General Amos Lapidot said the Syrian Air Force had replaced all the losses it suffered in the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, when Israel downed about 80 Syrian planes and destroyed Soviet-built SAM anti-aircraft batteries in Lebanon.

"They have increased the number of surface-to-air missiles of all varieties: Both the smaller, more agile types as well as the heavier ones," Gen. Lapidot said.

The major drawback of the Syrian surface-to-air missile systems, however, lies in the fact that these systems are relatively exposed," he said. "They are not sufficiently fortified or dug in. They thus constitute an easy target for destruction by all types of combat aircraft."

Gen. Lapidot also said that long-range SAM-5s, which can hit targets over large areas of Israeli airspace, could severely limit the operations of the air force in wartime.

Israel, he said, was well ahead of other countries in the operational use of remote-control pilotless planes, which can be used for reconnaissance and artillery spotting.

The journal, a special edition for the Paris Air Show, also said that Israel's new supersonic fighter, the Lavi (lion), would make its test flight in early 1986.

It said six Lavi prototypes are currently being developed as part of the estimated four billion dollar project. Test flights will probably continue until 1989-90, when the Lavi production line will be opened.

## U.S. believes King's visit produced positive results

By Russell Dybvik  
U.S. Information Agency

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes the recent U.S. talks with Jordan produced positive results that will contribute to the search for a mechanism leading to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations "on a comprehensive Middle East peace."

State Department Deputy Spokesman Edward Djerejian cautioned reporters that progress may be slow, but he also said there was shared "recognition that time works against a peaceful settlement."

And he said the United States applauds "The King's readiness to proceed in a nonbelligerent environment."

The "bedrock" of the American position, Mr. Djerejian said, "is to obtain a mechanism which will lead to progress in the peace process and certainly lead to direct talks between the Arabs and the Israelis."

"It is our view that this is a process... in which progress is going to be incremental. There is a lot that is positive in the outcome of these meetings, and which offers us much to build on," Mr. Djerejian said.

He characterised King Hussein's statement following his May 29 talks with President Reagan at the White House as "an unequivocal reaffirmation of his desire to seek a negotiated settlement and one based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. You will note that the King made this affirmation in light of his recent discussions with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," the deputy spokesman pointed out. "In our view, this is progress."

Mr. Djerejian said no agreement has been reached among the parties on the question of an international conference on the Middle East. In the past, the United States has dismissed proposals for an international conference that would include the Soviet Union by saying they would not be "a productive approach to the search for peace."

The deputy spokesman pointed out that President Reagan, in his remarks following his meeting with King Hussein, said the subject of an international conference "remains under discussion."

"We have not resolved some differences that we have in views on this. But we are certainly going to continue in these discussions," Mr. Djerejian said. "And I think it's obvious that we are going to stay in close touch with all of the parties concerned."

Mr. Djerejian acknowledged that "it is well known that we have major difficulties with the idea of an international conference. But again, I refer you to what the president said."

The deputy spokesman pointed out that the U.S. position on a Soviet role in the peace process is well known.

"We have said on many occasions that if the Soviet Union demonstrated a willingness to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process, we would welcome that development," he said. "However, so far we have seen no evidence that the Soviets are prepared to play such a role. We have spelled out specific actions, which in our view, would constitute constructive behaviour."

Mr. Djerejian said the United States has made known to the Soviet Union that "constructive behaviour" would include, and does include, such things as:

— Resumption of full diplomatic relations with Israel.

— The ending of Soviet anti-Semitic propaganda.

— Improved treatment of Soviet Jews, including the right to emigrate.

— The exercise of Soviet influence to reduce arms supplies to Iran by Soviet friends and allies.

— Ending Soviet arms supplies to militia groups in Lebanon, and

— Desisting from efforts to obstruct positive moves toward expanding the peace process in the region.

On the subject of the PLO and its possible participation in the peace process, Mr. Djerejian pointed out that it was important to keep two different issues distinct. "One is if the PLO clearly and unequivocally accepts our terms — accepts (U.N.) Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist — We will begin a substantive dialogue with the organisation. That is the American position," the deputy spokesman said. "Now the question of whether the PLO could participate in a joint delegation with Jordan in negotiations with Israel is a matter for all the parties at the table to decide."

He stressed that the United States has stated that "we want an explicit and public acknowledgement — statement — by the PLO of its acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242, 338 and Israel's right to exist."

"That remains very much the case," the deputy spokesman said. He added that Israel's right to exist was inherent in Resolution 242. "But we want an explicit recognition of the right of Israel to exist. It's a fundamental issue," he said.

Mr. Djerejian said the question of Palestinian representation in the peace process was discussed in

the meetings with King Hussein, "but not in any definitive sense." "The United States believes that credible Palestinians must be involved at every stage of the negotiations regarding their future. It is evident that there must also be agreement among all the concerned parties on the negotiating partners," the deputy spokesman said.

No contacts with PLO

He said the administration is firmly opposed to legislating language that would ban contacts with the PLO "until that organisation renounces the use of terrorism." He said this view was most recently made known in letters from Secretary George Shultz to Senators Lugar and Pell and to Congressmen Broomfield and Fiaschi, opposing the inclusion of such restrictions in the FY86 foreign assistance bill.

"The conduct of diplomacy is the unique responsibility of the president," Mr. Djerejian said. "Attempting to codify a nuanced and complex policy is not an appropriate function of the legislative branch of the government."

"The United States government position on terrorism is well known. I think we are in the lead in opposing terrorism," Mr. Djerejian said. "It's obvious, also, that you can't proceed on a peace process if terrorism is an ongoing fact of life."

He referred to a May 29 Jordanian government statement and King Hussein's own comments about a genuine desire for peace.

"These are positive elements," the deputy spokesman said, listing "practical steps which the King has taken recently, which we recognise as real achievements."

— The restoration of full diplomatic relations with Egypt.

— The recognition that action is needed this year in the peace process, if it can be obtained.

— The affirmation of the King's willingness for negotiations with a Jordanian/Palestinian delegation on one side and Israel on the other, obviously in a supportive international context.

— The willingness to address the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people within a context of a "Jordanian/Palestinian confederation, and

— The King's readiness to proceed in a nonbelligerent environment.

## Former member of Iraq's ruling council passes away

BAGHDAD (R) — Saadoun Ghaidan, a former member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) has died here at the age of 55 after a long illness.

The president's office, the RCC and the regional command of the ruling Ba'ath Party described Mr. Ghaidan in a statement as "one of the distinguished revolutionaries

who took part in July 17, 1968 revolution."

Mr. Ghaidan had spent several months abroad for treatment for cancer and returned home only days ago.

After the 1968 revolution he served as minister of the interior and later minister of communication and transport, a post he held until early 1983.

## Taba dispute remains unresolved

CAIRO (R) — A long-standing dispute between Egypt and Israel over a tourist resort remain unresolved despite another day of talks on whether to submit the problem to international arbitration.

At issue is the 700-metre Egyptian coastal strip of Taba, retained by Israel after it pulled out of Sinai in 1982. Egypt claims sovereignty, but wants the matter settled by arbitration.

Israel has been reluctant to agree before it exhausts the chances of settling the issue by conciliation, a process whereby a third party would be present but which would produce no binding resolutions.

Egyptian and Israeli officials held another round of talks Thursday but reached no agreement, and the Israelis were returning home Friday to report to their government.

Israeli Delegate David Kimche said, "We understand each other better now than we did. Now is the time to go to our governments and they will make the decision."

Resolution of the problem would set the stage for resumption of normal relations between Egypt and Israel, partners in a U.S.-sponsored peace treaty since 1979.

Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv in protest against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in

1982 and has said he will not return unless the Taba dispute is ended and Israel withdraws fully from South Lebanon.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has also refused to set a date for a summit meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres unless Israel propose a date for arbitration on Taba.

The United States, main aid donor and sponsor of the peace accords between the two countries, has been keen for an improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt and sent a team to sit in on the talks.

Mr. Kimche said further negotiations would be held in Israel, but he did not say when.

### TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
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MAIN CHANNEL  
15:00 Koran  
15:30 Cartoons  
15:45 Children's Programme  
15:55 News Headlines  
16:20 Ramadan Puzzle  
16:30 Cooking Programmes  
17:15 Folklore Songs  
17:25  
18:00 Arabic Series  
18:35 Religious Programme  
19:35 Prayers  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:40 Programme Review  
20:55 Ramadan Contest  
21:15 Arabic Series  
22:20 Tomorrow's Programmes  
22:50 Poetry  
23:00 News in Arabic  
23:10 Varieties  
00:50 Religious Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL  
17:30 German Programme  
18:00 French Programme: des chiffres et des lettres  
18:30 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
21:10 Vietnam: Eps. 9  
22:00 Saturday Variety Show  
22:20 News in English  
22:20 Best Seller: Heart Sounds

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07:00 Light Music  
07:30 News Summary  
08:00 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
10:05 Pop Session  
12:00 News Summary  
12:05 Sports Roundup  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Jordan Weekly  
14:30 Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Old Favorites  
17:00 Talking Points  
17:30 Animal Vegetable Mineral  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Top Twenty  
19:00 News  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 The 15th Century A.H.  
20:30 The Young Sound

21:00 News Summary  
21:05 25 Years of Rock  
21:55 News Summary  
22:00 The Blues  
22:05 News Summary  
22:10 Country Music  
22:57 News Headlines  
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 News Summary  
07:30 That's the Time  
08:00 World News 7:55 Reflections  
08:00 World News 08:00 News Summary  
08:30 About Britain 08:45 The World  
09:00 News Summary  
09:30 About  
10:00 World News 10:00 24  
10:05 News Summary 10:30 From the  
10:30 World News 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00  
11:00 World News 11:00 Reflections 11:15 A  
11:15 Jolly Good Show 12:00 World News  
12:00 British Press Review 12:15 The  
12:15 World Today 12:30 Financial News  
12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 The Age of  
12:45 News Summary 12:55 That's the  
12:55 Time 13:15 Letter from America 13:30  
13:30 People and Politics 14:00 News About  
14:00 Britain 14:15 About Britain 14:30 Mer-  
14:30 idian 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Any-  
15:15 thing Goes 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00  
16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours: News  
16:30 Summary 16:30 Network U.K. 16:45  
16:45 Country Music Profile 17:00 News  
17:00 Summary, Saturday Special 17:30  
17:30 Album Time 18:00 Radio News  
18:00 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 World  
19:00 News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Sa-  
19:15 turday Special 20:00 News Summary:  
20:00 Saturday Special 20:45 Sports Round-  
20:45 up 21:00 News Summary 21:30 Baker's  
21:30 Half Dozen 22:00 News Summary: The  
22:00 Decade 23:00 World News 23:00 24  
23:00 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Jazz for  
23:30 the Asking 24:00 News Summary: Why  
24:00 I am an Atheist 00:15 What's New 00:30  
00:30 People and Politics 01:00 World News  
01:00 01:05 From our Own Correspondent  
01:05 01:10 News Summary 01:10 Reflections 01:45  
01:45 Sports Roundup 02:00 World News  
02:00 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Letterbox  
02:30 Meridian

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1260 MW, 7200, 9565, 11740 11925  
and 15210 KHz

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30  
News Summary/VOA Morning 07:00  
News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News  
Summary/VOA Morning 08:00 News  
08:10 Closeup 08:30 News Summary:  
VOA Morning 08:45 News 09:10 VOA  
Morning 09:30 News Summary/VOA  
Morning 09:45 News 10:10 This Week  
10:10 Morning 10:30 News Summary/VOA  
Morning 10:45 News 11:10 This Week  
11:10 Press Conference USA 19:00  
News 18:10 American viewpoints

### WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

"An exhibition on famous German composers (Heinrich Schütz, Johann Bach, George Handel) at the Goethe Institute."

VIDEO

"Environment" at 4:00 at the French Cultural Centre.

CINEMA

"Defense of Saviour" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267

American Centre. Tel. 644371

American Cultural Library. Tel. 641520

British Council. Tel. 651478

French Cultural Centre. Tel. 637009

Goethe Institute. Tel. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel. 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel. 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel. 639777

Goethe Institute. Tel. 641993

Hays Arts Centre. Tel. 665195

Husseini Youth Club. Tel. 6671816

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793

Amman Municipal Library. Tel. 637111

University of Jordan Library. Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Medina and Jerusalem (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lubdhi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 642400.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Leas Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdhi. Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) 817534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church. Jabal Amman. Tel. 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. Tel. 623563.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah. Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah. Tel. 771361.



## Alia introduces summer flight schedule today

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will put into force a new schedule starting from the first of June. Alia Director General Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz announced here Friday. He said that this summer schedule will last until October 31, 1985.

Among the most important aspects of the new schedule, he said, is restoring Alia's daily flights to New York in addition to two weekly flights to Chicago and Los Angeles. He added that the new schedule includes additional flights to Istanbul, and Athens raising to four the number of weekly flights to both cities. Also, Alia is increasing its weekly flights to Brussels from one to two; he added.

The new schedule also includes a noticeable increase of weekly flights to Kuwait which rise to ten instead of three, Mr. Balqaz added. He said that Alia will, in

addition, operate two weekly flights to Malacca and numerous chartered flights to the Greek islands and Cyprus during this summer to cater for holidaymakers.

In order to face the increasing pressure on Alia due to the return of Jordanian expatriates to spend their summer holidays in Jordan, Alia has made provisions for additional flights from and to the Gulf region and Saudi Arabia and has already made arrangements to transport Jordanian teachers and other citizens to Jordan and back during the summer, Mr. Balqaz said.

Mr. Balqaz said that Alia has recently introduced measures and improvements to ensure better services and more facilities. The Alia administration, he said, has also instructed all its staff to give more and better service and care to families and children travelling to and from Jordan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, meets with a delegation of West German parliamentarians who are currently on an information tour of the region (Petra photo)

## King, U.S. president: Washington talks confirmed Jordan's commitment to peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following is the transcript of remarks exchanged by President Reagan and His Majesty King Hussein at a press conference following their talks in the White House on May 29, 1985:

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** I have just concluded a very useful meeting and lunch with King Hussein. We all recognise that the positive atmosphere which has developed in the Middle East recently can be credited in great measure to His Majesty King Hussein. Steps he's taken over the last year gave new momentum to the search for peace.

Our discussions today have provided further evidence of Jordan's commitment to a peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflicts, which should prompt a sense of gratitude from men of goodwill everywhere.

The United States has long played a central role in the Middle East peace process. We're proud of what we've helped accomplish. And we look forward to continuing to make meaningful contributions. But we hope that His Majesty's courageous steps forward can lead to direct negotiations between the parties, based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 by the end of this year. And we'll do our part to help bring this about.

Our goal remains a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace which will satisfy the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and provide for the security of all states in the region, including Israel.

We recognise Jordan's economic and security needs. And in the spirit of working together, I have told the King that he will be able to count on the United States for assistance in addressing problems which Jordan may face in those areas. We are pleased and proud to have had His Majesty here with us today.

**KING HUSSEIN:** Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. President, for your kind words. Ladies and gentlemen, I have had a full, friendly, and useful discussion with the president on all issues of mutual concern.

Regarding the prospects of peace in our area, I have told the president that a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the Middle East should secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of self-determination, within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

I have also assured the president that on the basis of the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11, and as a result of my recent talks with the PLO, and in view of our genuine desire for peace, we are willing to negotiate within the context of an international conference, a peaceful settlement on the basis of the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

We are offering a unique opportunity for peace which might not be with us for long. I hope the United States, under the courageous and dedicated leadership of President Reagan, will find a way to seize this opportunity and respond positively to our peace efforts. The active and balanced role of the United States is an essential element for the success of the peace process.

I should like to thank the president for his hospitality and kind words, and wish him continued good health and every success.

**QUESTION:** If you can hear me, sir, can you explain, please, why Jordan needs an international conference in order to negotiate with Israel? Couldn't it do it directly? Could you elaborate a little on what you're thinking?

**KING HUSSEIN:** In that regard, it is our hope that an international conference would enable the parties to the conflict to negotiate the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. We need the international umbrella to offer us the opportunity to negotiate. And when I speak of negotiations, I obviously mean negotiations amongst the parties to the conflict, in other words, negotiations between the Arab side, in this case, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with Israel on the other side.

**Q:** Mr. President, what is your view of such an international conference?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** This is under discussion, and we have not resolved some differences that we have in views on this. But we're going to, certainly, continue in these discussions.

**Q:** What are the problems that remain the definition of Palestinian representation in the delegation. Have you agreed on the Palestinian representation in the delegation, especially Jordan said PLO should be represented?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** We have made it very plain, heretofore, and nothing has changed, with regard to those conditions under which we would meet with the PLO.

**Q:** Well, Your Majesty, if I may ask, whether it's an umbrella of an international conference or not, you would be negotiating directly with Israel for the first time, would you not?

**KING HUSSEIN:** Well, I can cite an example of the international conference of 1973. We met and negotiations were carried out between the Arab side and Israel.

**Q:** So, you are saying this is not new? This is not a different form of direct negotiation?

**KING HUSSEIN:** This is, I believe, a last chance for peace. We are approaching it, as I explained, determined to do all we could for the establishment of a just and

durable peace in our area. And, obviously, when we speak of negotiations, we speak of them within the context of an international conference, but negotiations amongst the parties to the conflict.

**Q:** On a non-belligerent basis?

**KING HUSSEIN:** Well, we certainly are approaching the whole issue not in a belligerent fashion. I am almost sure of that.

**Q:** Your Majesty, has the PLO agreed to this framework, sir?

**KING HUSSEIN:** What I have said in my statement is the result of my discussions with the PLO, yes.

**Q:** Your Majesty, are you committed to going forward — talks can take place this year?

**KING HUSSEIN:** I am certainly hoping very, very much, indeed, that we will see some progress this year, yes.

**Q:** Mr. President, have they come up with a Palestinian delegation acceptable to you?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** This is all being worked on right now with us or together. This is what we are discussing.

**Q:** Mr. President, the King has said that this opportunity will only be with us for a short time. In view of the situation in Lebanon, is there not something the United States can do immediately to speed this process?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** We think that the situation in Lebanon with regard to the peace process will be resolved completely when Israel has made its complete withdrawal from Lebanon.

**Q:** Mr. President, do you feel the need to send out a new envoy to the area to be able to continue all these negotiations between the different parties?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** Well, no. The people we have working there are going to continue.

**Q:** Mr. President, do you want to involve the Soviets at this point, at this preliminary point, in this quest for a peace agreement? Do you think that would help or hinder the process?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** Well, I'm not going to respond to that question because, as I say, we're still discussing this whole matter and I'm not going to get into any great details — things of that kind.

**Q:** Is that one of the problems, Mr. President? Is that one of the problems — Soviet participation?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** As I say, just generally, we are discussing and hopeful at arriving at a solution.

**Q:** Your Majesty, does your proposal include Soviet participation?

**KING HUSSEIN:** I have spoken of an international conference and of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

**Q:** So the Soviets would be included?

**KING HUSSEIN:** Well, that's what we're all working on, as the president has said.

**Q:** Well, Your Majesty, when you talk about 242 as being a governing principle, are the Palestinians agreed on that? Are you telling us —

**KING HUSSEIN:** Yes, sir. I am saying that.

**Q:** That the Palestinians agreed that 242 and 338 are the governing resolutions?

**KING HUSSEIN:** Every word I have made in my statement is a result of agreement between us and the PLO.

**Q:** Arafat? The PLO?

**KING HUSSEIN:** PLO, yes.

**Q:** Mr. President would you recognise the PLO if they accepted 242 and 338?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** His Majesty has said that they've discussed this and, yes, that this —

**Q:** I am asking if you would recognise — the United States would recognise the PLO if they accept 242 and 338 explicitly?

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** Well, as I have said, our terms have been made very plain for quite some time as to what is necessary for us to negotiate with the PLO, and they remain unchanged.

**Q:** Your Majesty, did you discuss the sale of Hawk missiles by the U.S. to Jordan?

**KING HUSSEIN:** I think we have said enough, sir.

**Q:** Why did you say it was the last chance —

**PRESIDENT REAGAN:** I will answer that, this word that this was the last chance, and then this is the last we're going to take. The last chance — I think that the conditions have never been more right than they are now to pursue this peace. And who knows whether those conditions will ever come as close together again as they have now. So that's why I think the term "last chance." And I think we ought to keep that in mind, that perhaps it is the last chance.

## W. German parliamentarians laud King's 'positive' efforts to achieve Mideast peace

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Three West German parliamentarians, who Thursday ended a two-day visit to Jordan, expressed hope that the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's current visit to Washington will be positive since, they said, talks with the U.S. could have a great impact on the peace process in the Middle East.

"The U.S. has a strong role and impact in moving forward the peace process in the area," Mr. Gerhart Baum, vice-president of the West German Liberal party said.

The delegation represents the German Liberal party and includes Minister of Interior at the Federal German state of North Rhine-Westphalia Burkhard Hirsch, speaker of the German Free Democratic Party at the Bundestag (Parliament) Torsten Wolfgramm and Mr. Baum.

However, the results which stem from any form of peace negotiations depend on the "outcome of any negotiation process," Mr. Baum added.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Baum pointed out that King Hussein has launched a very positive peace initiative which is manifested in the Jordanian-Palestinian peace accord of Feb. 11 for joint action towards solving the Arab-Israeli conflict through a just and peaceful solution. "Any effort to bring partners in the Middle East conflict together is a good peace initiative," Dr. Hirsch said.

The delegation, which is currently on an information tour of the Middle East, Thursday met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi before they left for Egypt.

They arrived from Israel Wednesday and are expected to go back to Bonn after their stay in Cairo where they will meet with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal

Hassan Ali.

During their meeting with the Crown Prince, the Regent, reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and in the occupied territories in particular. Prince Hassan spoke in detail about Israel's settlement policy which aims to Judaize Arab territories and to evict the legitimate owners, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

This policy, Prince Hassan said, constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of achieving a just and durable peace which can guarantee the rights of Palestinians in their homeland.

Regarding their talks in Israel, Mr. Baum told the Jordan Times that they held talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and with representatives of the Israeli Liberal Party. "Mr. Shamir still insists that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should recognise the state of Israel before any form of international peace conference under the United Nations umbrella starts," Mr. Baum said. On the other hand, the Israeli Liberal party is more open to any peace process based on the Jordanian-PLO accord, he added.

Dr. Hirsch however said that he did not believe in any peace forum like the "Geneva Conferences", where people only talk in public, but rather that "any chance to have direct negotiations between the Arab-Israeli parties who are directly involved in Middle East peace is likely to have more hopeful results and outcomes."

Before their meeting with the Crown Prince on Thursday, the

delegation was received by Upper House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi who briefed them on Jordan's stand towards peace in the area. Mr. Lawzi said that Jordan has called for an international peace conference, where all parties involved, in the conflict should be represented, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference, he added, is required to help implement U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands and which ensure the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. Attending both meetings was the West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels.

Speaking to the Jordan Times, Dr. Hirsch pointed out that the possibility of West Germany interfering or contributing to any form of peace negotiations in the Middle East conflict is "very small" since "our country has relations with both Israel and the Arab World."

However, both Mr. Baum and Dr. Hirsch clearly stated that their country would be very interested to see peace in the region. "Germany will support all initiatives and moves which aim at establishing freedom and peace in the area, but we are not here to give any forms of recommendations or advice. We are only interested in studying the Middle East problems through talking to concerned governmental officials," Mr. Baum said. "Moreover, before any peace negotiations are supported and endorsed, both the Arabs and Israel should be interested to see peace in the area," Mr. Baum concluded.

A West German embassy official in Jordan described the visit of the three-member delegation as a "periodical parliamentary visit on behalf of the West German Parliament which aims at maintaining continuous and up-to-date information about all political issues in the Middle East."

## Participants in demographic workshop call for defined population policies

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A workshop on demographic projects, mother and child health care centres and family planning in Jordan concluded its meetings Thursday and recommended that a clear population policy must be adopted in Jordan to clarify aims and to define procedures to be adopted in the population development and family planning process.

The workshop, organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), recommended the necessity of increasing research and surveys related to population and development.

Participants also pointed out the need to inter-relate population education and development planning in which different media outlets would be utilised for population education purposes.

The workshop recommended that the Development Communication Department at the Ministry of Information be entrusted to act as a coordinating and executing party for the different development programmes in television, radio and other media outlets.

The recommendations also called

led on different educational institutions to introduce the subject of population education in their teaching curricula and programmes for different teaching stages.

The need to increase public awareness of the population development concept and its relation to social, economic, educational and health aspects of life, especially in rural areas, was also one of the recommendations.

In their recommendations, the participants in the workshop called on the government and different institutions and organisations concerned with population activities and health to pay special attention to school health care, mother and child health care centres and urged them to spread and increase health education in Jordan, especially in rural areas.

More coordination between different concerned parties involved in population activities programmes in Jordan, was also recommended for the purpose of achieving a comprehensive and integrated framework, with an emphasis on holding workshops and seminars. The Ministry of Labour and social development was requested to formulate these recommendations into programmes and practices and to follow up on them.

During the three-day workshop, 50 participants represented

different governmental institutions and the private sector in Jordan discussed seven working papers on family planning, the development of services offered by mother and child health care centres, the improvement of school health care as well as subjects on demographic projects and ways to introduce population education to the public.

Dr. Zeid Al Kayed, director of mother and child health care centres at the Ministry of Health, presented a paper on developing mother and child health services in Jordan. The paper reviewed the achievements of the Ministry of Health in various fields since 1954 and suggested many recommendations to develop mother and child health services.

Dr. Al Kayed suggested an increase in the services offered to children from birth until they are five years of age, for mothers during pregnancy and until after delivery and an increase in family planning services and more awareness programmes on all these topics. The paper also pointed out the need to increase health education for mothers and to increase home visits by specialised and trained nurses.

Dr. Al Kayed outlined the short-term objectives of the mother and child health care development project which has been implemented since 1977.

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# Jordan Times

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

### Al Ra'i: Status quo suits Israel

ISRAEL REACTED unfavourably towards King Hussein's call for an international conference on the Middle East during his talks with the U.S. administration, and claimed that even Egypt has had its reservations about this point. Israel radio wanted to suggest that Egypt supports Israel's views with regard to such a conference. But, the facts are that Egypt has never expressed reservations about this call and in fact had earlier supported the idea of a conference.

It is not strange for Israel to fabricate such propaganda, which is designed as part of the campaign against the proposed conference. This Israeli position reflects Tel Aviv's unchanging position which favours the no-peace no-war situation in our region and obstructs any endeavours towards achieving a just settlement.

The Israeli radio reports contain a clear message to the Reagan administration not to accept the idea of an international conference. All that Israel got from Washington so far was that the United States and Jordan have not yet reached a format about such a conference and that talks on the issue would continue.

An international conference is a just demand by all nations to pave the way for peace, and the American administration should realise that approving such a conference represents a response to reason and a support of U.N. principles.

### Al Dustour: Peace must guarantee Palestinian rights

KING HUSSEIN'S statements which followed his talks with President Reagan were both frank and clear and reflected Jordan's total commitment to accepting international law and its endeavours for defending the rights of the Palestinian people. King Hussein emphasised that any peace moves should hinge on securing the rights of the Palestinians including their rights to self-determination within the context of a confederation between Jordan and Palestine.

The King reiterated that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord on Feb. 11 represents a commitment by both parties to reach a settlement based on U.N. resolutions. He also said that an international conference represents an umbrella for peace which would offer guarantees for the future.

We welcome signs coming from Washington about an American stand open to the idea of an international conference, and we believe that this American position should be developed more favourably through continued Arab efforts.

The Arabs should not be discouraged by Israel's continued rejection of the idea of such a conference and should endeavour to reach an independent American perception for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Deeper U.S. understanding

THE INITIAL outcome of King Hussein's talks with the U.S. administration indicates that the Reagan government has had a deeper understanding of the realities in the Middle East and is more willing to accept the idea of a comprehensive and just settlement in the context of an international conference. This in itself represents a great achievement on the path towards peace in the Middle East.

The Washington talks were conducted in a frank and open atmosphere, and the King explained the objectives of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which he said was based on the Fez Arab summit resolutions. King Hussein has reaffirmed that any political moves should aim at a just and comprehensive peace that cannot be attained without the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. For such a settlement to take place, there should be an international conference in which the PLO along with all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict should take part.

THURSDAY'S

### Al Ra'i: PLO essential for peace

WHEN JORDAN called for a dialogue between the PLO and the American administration, it did so out of total conviction that no peace process can take place without the involvement of this organisation, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. On this basis, King Hussein opened his talks with President Reagan and had been holding discussions with U.S. envoys that had been touring the region.

Needless to say, the Jordanian commitment is firm and unchangeable, and its insistence on Washington playing a positive role is a reminder for the American administration to shoulder its world responsibility and accept the idea of an international peace conference. What Jordan seeks to achieve is clear to all, and if the U.S. administration responded to the call it would reflect its understanding of the rights of the Palestinian people and a respect for world public opinion.

By accepting the idea of an international conference, the United States would make more gains for itself and would restore its credibility and safeguard its own interests, but most importantly this would be a great step towards the achievement of peace. A negative American stand would represent a new failure for U.S. policies but would never be an end to Arab endeavours for restoring their usurped rights.

### Al Dustour: U.S. can still do something

IT IS premature to predict the trend of Washington's future policy towards our Middle East region, but it is quite safe to say the United States role as a mediator is still acceptable. But this role would be cancelled and the American influence would be eroded if the Reagan administration continued to ignore the facts in this region and continued to adopt stands which do not favour the cause of peace.

Any American shirking of responsibility towards ending the Arab-Israeli conflict through a peaceful and just settlement and any pursuance of hardened Israeli positions would no doubt mean that the Arabs should make a reexamination of their stands. If the United States continued to back the Israeli stands which seek to perpetuate the no-war no-peace situation, it would risk to miss yet another chance for peace which might be the last, and so pave the way for more dangers and wars.

It is true that the United States would not find it easy to disentangle itself from its pro-Israel attitude but it would be very important to keep reminding the United States of its direct responsibility towards world peace which should have priority over other matters.

## 'Contras' look too expensive for Honduras

By Anne-Marie O'Connor  
Reuter

TEGUCIGALPA — Alarmed by an increase in tensions with neighbouring Nicaragua, Honduras is seeking greater control of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels who operate from its territory.

The military has ordered the closure of three major rebel base camps close to the Nicaraguan border and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrica has said Nicaraguan rebels fleeing into Honduras from northern Nicaragua will be disarmed.

But few people here believe that Honduras will definitely expel the rebels who have been trained, armed and financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in their fight to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

President Reagan, who has called the "Contras" — as the insurgents are known — freedom fighters and compared them to the U.S. founding fathers, is sure to pressure Honduras into continuing to give them support. West-

ern diplomats here said.

"The Hondurans are getting pretty good at doing business with us and President Reagan will promise them the moon for allowing the Contras to stay," a U.S. official said.

Despite repeated refusals by the U.S. Congress to vote for new aid to the "Contras", Mr. Reagan has continued to press legislators to approve funds for the rebels.

The Honduran bases play a vital role in supplying rebels inside Nicaragua and serve as a refuge for "Contras" retreating from Sandinist offensives.

Honduras is heavily dependent on U.S. economic and military aid. Critics accuse the administration of Roberto Suazo Cordova of converting the country into a puppet of U.S. interests in Central America.

The Hondurans are still handling the "Contras" logistics and allow two rebel DC-3 aircraft to use the Honduran airfield at Aguacate to deliver supplies to "Contra" forces inside Nicaragua.

The military has requested the

Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), as the 12,000-strong "Contra" army calls itself, to abandon camps that have been shelled by the Sandinists and has let its men move to other secret locations inside Nicaragua.

Diplomats said this was evidence that Honduras, which shares Mr. Reagan's view that Nicaragua is to blame for Central American upheavals by trying to export Marxist revolution to its neighbours, is not cutting off its support for the "Contras".

But the Honduran government and military is anxious to lower the profile of the guerrillas in Honduras following widespread concern that their presence could lead to war with Nicaragua.

There is a strong feeling in government and military circles that Honduras should get greater financial reward and a stronger security treaty from the United States in return for tolerating the insurgent presence.

Honduras is due to receive \$34.9 million in economic aid and 62 million in military aid this year and Washington is committed to

defend Honduras in case of attack.

Fears of growing confrontation with Nicaragua were heightened early in May when Nicaraguan artillery pounded areas around the three "Contra" base camps, forcing thousands of peasants to flee coffee plantations, and Nicaraguan troops were reported to have chased "Contras" into Honduras.

The military is particularly concerned that U.S. funds to the "Contras" could dry up and that it would be left to take care of an army of penniless insurgents roaming the country.

One army battalion commander said: "The Contras have not been able to take even one town inside Nicaragua. It doesn't look like they can win. So we have to ask ourselves — What is their purpose? Are they just being used by the Reagan administration to pressure Nicaragua?"

This year Honduran officers informed U.S. officials that a contingency plan had been drawn up for removing the "Contras" if Congress retained its ban on aid.

## King reaffirms call for inclusion of PLO

(Continued from page 1)

resolutions that affirm Israel's rights.

"The Palestinians need hope, the Israelis need trust," King Hussein said in calling for a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

During his stay in Washington, the King met with President Reagan and after their meeting the two leaders issued statements saying that conditions have never been more right for peace (full text of statements on page 3). The King was expected to leave Washington for London on Friday evening.

In his speech to AEI, King Hussein said the Palestinians are ready to accept all U.N. resolutions if they guarantee the recognition of their legitimate rights, particularly the right to self-determination within a confederal state with Jordan, as emphasised by the Palestine National Council (PNC) during its 16th and 17th sessions.

The results of any peace negotiations should guarantee the exchange of land for peace and recognised boundaries and mutual commitment to peace, he said. The United States should accept to negotiate with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to reach to an agreement on the basis for peace negotiations, which should cover, in addition to the Palestinian territories, Syria's Golan Heights, he said.

King Hussein said a U.S. role in the peace effort was essential and declare that the next step should be a dialogue between the United States and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives.

The purpose, he said, would be "to complete the understandings that must be reached in order to advance the process and prepare the ground for a negotiated settlement under international conference auspices."

He said Moscow should be given a chance to act positively and constructively. If it was not involved, it could choose to obstruct the peace process from outside any international conference, he said.

King Hussein spoke to journalists and academics at the Institute a day after the State Department said it had seen no evidence of Soviet willingness to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process.

Jordan and the PLO signed an accord in February calling for an international conference on the Middle East to include the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Asked about the advantages of having all five represented at a conference, King Hussein replied: "I think the advantages are obvious. The superpowers, in addition to being permanent members of the Security Council, would be performing their responsibility towards all in the area."

He said the problem in a way was born in the United Nations and U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 provided a Security Council guarantee. The resolutions call for recognition of Israel's right to exist in return for its withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

"We would wish to avoid colonisation in our area. We would like a positive contribution for peace by all," he said.

Asked what would happen if the Soviet Union stated the negotiations, he said: "The same argument would happen if they did not attend, if they chose to obstruct..."

He said the permanent members of the Security Council should be expected to act positively and constructively for peace and asked, "should they not be given the chance?"

Asked if he expected Syrian participation in peace negotiations, the King said: "If they choose not to attend, that is their business." But he said he did not see how Syria could stay out when



the subject was peace.

The Reagan administration has expressed willingness to meet such a delegation if it would lead to direct Arab-Israeli talks. But the idea has been stalemated by problems over who should represent the Palestinians in light of the U.S. refusal to deal with the PLO.

In remarks made over a dinner he hosted in honour of the King and Queen Wednesday night, Secretary of State George Shultz promised Jordan that Washington will work with the Kingdom to resolve differences over an "international context" for Middle East peace negotiations.

"You have reaffirmed a willingness for negotiations, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on one side and Israel on the other, in an international context," Mr. Shultz said. "We will continue to work on resolving our difference regarding how best to provide that context."

Mr. Shultz had high praise for the King, saying: "You have defied the sceptics and the nay-sayers to produce positive and practical movement towards peace."

But Mr. Shultz assurance was coupled with a Reagan administration caution that the Soviet Union has not shown it is ready to play a "constructive" role in the region.

State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian on Thursday emphasised U.S. reservations on a Soviet role in Middle East diplomacy by saying that Washington had seen no evidence Moscow was willing to be constructive in the Middle East peace process (See detailed report on page 2).

In an interview broadcast on Jordan Television Thursday evening, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai had confirmed that the U.S. administration has accepted in principle the idea of an "international context" to any solution to the Middle East conflict but Jordan and the U.S. had not yet agreed on the nature or formula for such a context.

Referring to the King's talks with President Reagan and other administration officials, Mr. Rifai said Jordan maintained its insistence that the best forum to tackle the Middle East problem was an international conference but Washington had voiced reservations over the role of the PLO. The King told Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials that the PLO should be involved in any Middle East peace process from the very beginning in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr. Rifai told Jordan Television.

"King Hussein reaffirmed and emphasised that this firm stand cannot be changed," Mr. Rifai

guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people within the context of a confederation embodying Jordan and Palestine.

The subject of Jordan's needs of defensive weapons was discussed during the King's talks with U.S. administration officials as was American economic and financial aid to Jordan, Mr. Rifai said. "We will follow up the talks on these issues in detail," he added.

In reply to a question on reports that it was "disappointment and failure" of his visit to the U.S. that prompted the King to cut short his visit and leave on Friday, Mr. Rifai pointed out that the King's programme of meetings with U.S. administration officials remained unchanged. The prime minister was referring to the King's now-cancelled visit to California as strictly private and having nothing to do with the outcome of his talks in Washington.

Mr. Rifai confirmed that the King was to make a stopover in London for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss Middle East peace efforts, and to continue a medical check-up he had started in the British capital.

Earlier Thursday, the King held another round of talks with Mr. Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. The talks were attended by the official delegation accompanying the King and Queen, which includes, in addition to Mr. Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid. Jordan's Ambassador to the U.S. Mohammad Kamal also attended the talks.

During his current visit to the U.S., the King also received a honorary degree from Georgetown University (See page 2).

## Letter from Jabalya

By Steve Sherman

A few miles to the north of Gaza City lies the Palestinians' largest refugee camp. Its 45,000 inhabitants live in small, ramshackle houses, which sprawl across stretches of unpaved, refuse-strewn streets. Much of its population fled from villages only a few miles to the north-east in 1948 as the Egyptian army retreated in the face of the victorious Haganah. If their present home is the eyesore of Palestine, then the Birkit Abu Rashid is the eyesore of Jabalya. It is a lake of unmanaged sewage at the camp's north-west end, created when the discharge area of the camp's open sewage channels flooded and collected in a natural cavity. While it is the source of the foul smell which so often permeates the Jabalya atmosphere, as well as many of the infections and illnesses suffered by its people, the lake has also been put to more sinister use.

It was here in 1968, in the early months of the present occupation, that the Israeli army assembled the people of the camp. They came late one afternoon during Ramadan, just a few minutes before the muezzins sounded the call to break the day's fast. The people were forced out of their homes, hungry and scared, by the "water's" edge. They were forced to enter the lake in turns, women and children. Many were made to swim at gun-point, some to submerge themselves completely under the poisoned effluent. People remember well the horrible diseases that were suffered as a result: infected limbs had to be amputated, pregnant women miscarried or bore deformed children, a few died, many bore the scars of infection to this day.

Many people also remember the faces of the Israeli officers present that day. Directing operations was the dark, balding figure, made conspicuous by his eye-patch, of the minister of defence, Moshe Dayan, Israel's greatest military hero, the epitome of a new nation's bravery in the face of its hostile neighbours; prominent among his subordinates, a plump man with ample white hair, Ariel Sharon, already a household name in the Middle East for his soldierly malpractices.

It was the same duo which led the operation that so terrorised the people of the Gaza Strip three years later, when Israel launched its "iron fist" campaign to smash the resistance of the local population to its unwelcome rule. In that campaign many hundreds of Palestinians were killed, thousands more were wounded, made homeless or deported to special camps in the Sinai desert. Then, as now in Lebanon, the Israelis were fighting the "terrorists"; the rhetoric is the same, 14 years on. Israel's national psyche will always need an Arab enemy, easily identifiable, on whom to give vent to its violent urges, be it the "PLO terror" or the "Shi'ite terror". But as they quietly attempt to slip away from the bloody mess they've created in south Lebanon, the people of Jabalya should serve as a reminder to Israel that violence and repression will not guarantee submission.

While some of Gaza's camps are generally quiet and little burden to the occupying army, Jabalya continues to resist actively. Grenades and petrol bombs are still hurled by camp residents at the army, who even by day will not patrol the camp on foot, feeling safer using jeeps along the wide streets they carved out by demolishing row after row of little houses in the early '70s. Alone of the Strip's eight refugee camps Jabalya merits its own permanent Israeli army base. Located on the main street, the building is surrounded by thick layers of barbed-wire fencing, the towers with machine-gun posts, always manned. The space behind the main building houses a fleet of armoured troop-carriers and small tanks. The Israeli flag, as though it were the ultimate symbol of brute force, flies high from the roof.

Jabalya camp was established in 1950, when the UN agency UNRWA built rows of small, semi-permanent housing units on land bought specifically for the purpose from local farmers. Most of the new inhabitants had been living in tents nearby for the three previous years after being driven into the Egyptian-held territory by the Israelis. Some came from Jaffa by sea, the rest constituted much of the population of south-west Palestine, a distinct geographical region with its own dialect and traditions of dress and cuisine. Within the confines of Jabalya's narrow alley-ways, a social structure exists which reflects the origins of the refugee families — families from the same village live in the same area of the camp. But while the old village identities live on inside Jabalya itself, there is little left of the village. The people of Bureij can still see the remains of their former homes by Kibbutz Bror Hayil, but the families of Faluja now see only the high-rise flats of Qiryat Gat where their village once stood.

Yet the people of Jabalya still see their dispossession as permanent and reversible. In spite of all the high-rise blocks of Israel's bleak and ugly southern towns, in spite even of the hundreds of thousands of Moroccan immigrants who came to fill them, there persists the belief in return to their original villages and lands as the ultimate outcome of their present situation. Indeed for the people of Jabalya, any solution in the present conflict which does not encompass this return is an unacceptable compromise. On this unyielding refusal after 37 years to give up hope in the face of all the odds rests the spirit of resistance to occupation which is exemplified in Jabalya more than anywhere else in occupied Palestine — Middle East International, London.

### PARTIZANSKI PUT

FOREIGN SHAREHOLDING CO.

AMMAN - JORDAN

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31/12/1984

ASSETS	31/12/83		31/12/84	
	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash in Hand & At Bank	2073	6481	Bank Loans	747424
Prepaid Expenses	3236	11099	Accruals	44033
Advances	18295	26918	Salaries & Wages Payable	297560
Debtors	60067	348791	Creditors	2355850
Closing stocks of Materials	91792	89435	Head Office Account	790435
Deposits	2115	3456		
Retentions Receivable	598689	482265		
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>776267</b>	<b>968445</b>	<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>4235302</b>
Expenses Carried Forward	12440144	9173594	Revenue Carried Forward	10434872
				8322615
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Acquisition Cost	2660056	2615658	Capital	10912
Accumulated Depreciation	(1195381)	(745178)		10912
Net Book Value	1464675	1870480		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>14681086</b>	<b>12012519</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>14681086</b>
	=====	=====		=====

To the Board of Directors  
Of Partizanski Put  
[Foreign Shareholding Co]

We have examined the financial position of Partizanski Put - Jordan branch as of December 31, 1984 and the related statements of earnings and of changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of Partizanski Put - Jordan branch at December 31, 1984 and the results of their operations and changes in their financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles applied on a consistent basis.

Jiryes Khleif & Co.  
Public Accountants

Zivota Mutavidzic  
Manager

Handwritten signature and date: 26/1/85



# 'English sense of fair play'?

By J.H. Boteler

WHERE WILL it all end? Hop-efully with the banning of all English football clubs from European competition. Too late, of course, far, far too late. For the forty-odd dead in the mayhem of Brussels on Wednesday night; for any hope of rescuing any vestige of the notion of the "English sense of fair play" in European, indeed world, opinion; pity any English family holidaying in Italy or Belgium this summer. Through years and years of escalating violence and mob rule across the football capitals of Europe, British governments have hummed and hawed, shuffled their feet, passed the buck, and ultimately done nothing at all. Until a few months ago, when, prompted more by worry over the reputation of the present government and for law and order in the public eye than any true altruistic concern for the safety of the general public, they decided that something must be done. Too late. Apologists talk of minorities — I myself have in this very column — but anyone strong enough to sit through the scenes of carnage on Wednesday night will surely have been struck by the sight of marauding gangs, faces swathed and masked like murderous urban guerrillas, prowling the perimeter of the pitch looking for a victim. Minority or no minority, this was undisguised war. In the match itself, Juventus won by a penalty that should never have been given. Apart from the fact that by this stage the game itself and the result was a complete and meaningless irrelevancy, in some weird and twisted way it could be said that justice was done.

But what has all this to do with television? Quite a lot, in fact. It is television that has been in the forefront of the media's lionising of sport in general and football in particular, the elevation of players into gods, the exaggeration of a simple contest into a matter of life and — literally — death. It is television which has, in the past, dwelled with a strange and vicarious love on the violence at games until any idiot who wanted to see himself on the screen knew that he only had to kick someone. By the time that television and the rest of the media realised that they were merely feeding the beast they sought to kill, it was too late and out of control. It is television that, in search of better ratings, has manipulated all sporting activities until they have become television spectacles. Next year's World Cup will be played in the blazing midday heat of Mexico, a time when anyone with half a brain is enjoying a quiet, cool, and relaxed siesta. They will play matches at that time so that European viewers can watch the games in the evening. The 1988 Olympic Games will be largely staged in the middle of the night, to facilitate the American TV audience. Also, why did television — and in our case JTV — bother to continue screening last week's game? Wouldn't it have been more politic to have just drawn a veil over the horror, to have refused to show any more interest in the pointless antics of twenty-two men chasing a piece of dead pig over a park? At least it seemed to wake up to the ridiculousness of the whole thing near the end, when the action was suddenly frozen in mid-frame (on all the stations screening the game) and was never returned to. Lastly, why did JTV suddenly change its mind at the eleventh hour and decide to screen the game on Channel 3, and not Channel 6, as they had informed us on Tuesday night? Presumably Channel 6 is watched by the majority of the English population of this country; the English interest in the game was large; the cause and the blame for that night's shameful events lie squarely with the English; let us English wallow in our own filth.

But that is the past; the future beckons inexorably, as do the coming week's programmes on Channel 6, and since I'm being paid to talk about them I suppose I'd better get down to it. Tonight's episode of "VIETNAM" is subtitled "Airwar, 1965-8", and is concerned with one of the most controversial aspects of that war: The saturation bombings of North Vietnam. Not only the morality of the exercise is in question, but also the effectiveness of it. I can't be sure, but I seem to remember that the volume of bombings by the USAF was in the region of eight times the total of bombs dropped by all sides throughout the World War II. And it wasn't only high explosive that was used, but napalm and that charming chemical concoction labelled "agent orange" the effects of which were not known at the time, are not fully understood even now, but which are manifesting themselves even as you read this. Babies born without eyes or eye sockets, calves born with their brains outside their skulls: That's the sort of legacy of dear old "agent orange". And then, at 10.15, JTV would appear to be losing control. "Heart-Sounds" stars Mary Tyler Moore and James Garner and is, according to the publicity blurb, a

deeply moving and compelling tribute to love and the will to live. It had jolly well better be compelling. The thing clocks in at two and a half hours. We'll be well into Sunday morning before it finishes. Is this the policy that divides up ninety minute plays into two halves (as has apparently been the fate of "Speed King", or so they tell me). They may have a last-minute change of heart of course, and split it up over the weekend. But wait, that'll mean postponing CHICAGO STORY which in itself is the second half of a story that started last week. Or they may decide to dispense with the 9.10 VARIETIES slot for tonight. Whatever happens, tonight looks a bit like a journey into the unknown.

Which is more than can be said about tomorrow (Sunday) night. Apparently the episode of TELEVISION is this week concerned with comedy. It's successes and failures. On the latter front it would do well to investigate ALLO ALLO which is on offer at 8.30. This is pretty grim viewing. Tired jokes, tired situations, and the usual boring complement of pretty women to justify boring and predictable smutty humour. Producer and director David Croft may have had a huge success with Dad's Army, but he was helped in that by a superb cast boasting such talents as Arthur Lowe, John Le Mesurier and Clive Dunn; no such luck here. This week Rene has to accompany the resistance (all women, too) on a raid, and has to lug along some nitro-glycerine in a gin bottle. I suppose it would be too much to hope that he blows them all up. There is welcome relief at 10.15 though, with CHICAGO STORY. This is a real humdinger, comprising as it does three series in one. It's a hospital drama, and the concerned team of caring and good-looking medics strive against the daily roll of victims from the mean streets of the big city. It's a legal drama, and the concerned team of (etc etc) legal eagles strive against the injustices of the world, (when the two male partners can take time off from fighting over their female colleague, that is). And finally, it's a cops-and-robbers drama. Or rather a lone-cop-and-hordes-of-robbers drama. But then the single flat-foot, Joe, does quite enough on his own, managing as he does to keep both of the other concerned (etc, etc) teams, medics and lawyers, in business. Last week the poor bumbling idiot, (who is also, to be fair, concerned and striving, but not, unfortunately, very good looking), managed to get his arm jogged by a speeding clothes-rack and plugged an innocent bystander. She was rushed to the hospital, where she unfortunately died, despite the attentions of the medical team. (She was a non-speaking part, so it did not really matter). This meant that Joe was in bad trouble, and facing expulsion from the force. Enter the lawyers, and in particular rugged Lou, who agreed to take on the defence of Joe, when his other cases and his love-life would permit and, moreover, for no payment. (A freebie? From a lawyer? In America? Wonders will never cease). A vital witness had to be found, and this introduced the final team in this teaming world: the undercover cops. (They are undercover because they have small feet and don't wear uniforms, and therefore aren't really policemen, and anyway I'm convinced that one of them is our old friend and total loony McCormick, so no half-way decent police force would have him on its books). The w mess was found, Joe cleared; but meanwhile there is a load of pure morphine base knocking around and the immigrant population of Chicago — legal and illegal — is dying off at an alarming rate, so all of our concerned and caring heroes had better get moving pretty sharpish before Puerto-Ricans and their ilk become extinct.

What else this week? Monday sees the last of QUITARRA! at 8.30, and the first episode, delayed from two weeks ago, of MAELSTROM at 9.10. The fortunes of Catherine Durrell who high-tails it to Norway in search of a strange bequest, and who finds herself embroiled in all sorts of mysterious and nasty goings-on. 10.15 has another episode of MURDER, SHE WROTE. This appears to be here to stay, or at least for the foreseeable future, and will just have to struggle on as best it can, especially as SHROUD FOR A NIGHTINGALE is warming up nicely at 9.10 on Tuesday. The mad poisoner strikes again, (though it was a shame that Joe Fallon's death by laced whisky was telegraphed quite so obviously. But then perhaps it was in the way of being a moral warning against the dangers of strong drink). Also departed is sinister Mr. Dettinger, failing to survive another lengthy operation. But did he fall or was he pushed? Time will tell. Tuesday also sees the start of another comedy series, KATE AND ALLIE at 8.30. In the sixties, Kate was a free spirit caught up in the radical movement; Allie in contrast, was a traditionalist. In the seventies, both settled down to start families. In the eighties, they find themselves divorced and living in New York after merging their separate households into one single Greenwich village apartment, they face the problems of single parenthood together. Sounds like a female "Odd Couple" with apron-strings attached.

But if it is half as good as EVER DECREASING CIRCLES, (Wednesday, 8.30) then we can't complain. This superb vehicle for Richard Briers' comic skills did get me slightly worried last week, though. One of the symptoms of his interfering nature was shown to be his habit of untangling the telephone cord. But I'm a compulsive telephone cord untangler myself, and I'm not an interfering busybody, am I? (Don't answer that please.) HAND AND EYE at 9.10 is concerned this week with the world of fabrics. 'Ties That Bind' show several contemporary ways of using fibres: The American artist John McQueen extending traditional basketry to make works of art; Magdalena Abakanowicz one of Poland's leading artists who creates powerful fibre forms and figures, vividly expressing experiences and spectres of the world today; Jack Lenor Larsen, the outstanding American designer whose fabrics are produced in over thirty countries, creating personal and public environments of great variety and beauty. The programme includes a stunning display of clothes by Issey Miyake of Tokyo who has been called 'the designer for the twenty-first century'. Miyake's work now has a world-wide reputation. The latest project of Bulgarian/American environmental artist Christo, (I think he's the gentleman who wrapped up small islands like parcels), is also seen: His giant rings around the Florida Keys, along with his famous twenty-four mile fabric fence in California. And finally a fanciful display of Canadian sails, kites and balloons takes fabric art from land, across water, and into the air. As producer/director Vincent Towell says: "Fibre artists accept that their material are fragile and ephemeral, but they make an important and beautiful statement, nonetheless". At 10.15 there is the second part of SPEED KING. Now this very nearly could have been in terribly bad taste. Only a week ago Gina Campbell, daughter and grand-daughter of Donald and Malcolm respectively, and another speed-addict, came a cropper in a race in England. Her drive-shaft sheared, and she missed being pulverised by the other boats by a whisker. She puts her survival down to Mr. Wopit, her father's lucky mascot teddy bear. Quite why she does I'm not sure. Mr. Wopit was with her father the day he died, so he can't be all that lucky. (Though he was the only thing recovered from the accident). But what does concern me is this: Does Mr. Wopit star in the play? Or does he have a stand-in, and if so, who?

Thursday has CHARLES IN CHARGE at 8.30, part two of "The Atlanta Child Murders" at 9.10, and DEMSEY AND MAKEPEACE at 10.15, while on Friday we have a one-off at 8.30, a conversation between Professor Kamel Farouq and Farouq Jarrar on "Youth In Islam". It's not often that JTV informs us of these special programme in advance, so

let us hope that this is the start of a new and welcome trend. It would appear that I was a bit premature in signalling the end of HOT PURSUIT (Friday, 10.15) because we have at least two, if not three, more episodes to come, including this one, where Kate and Jim get embroiled in the domestic problems of a singing duo, Kate attracts the questionable attentions of her female boss, Jim gets buffed on the jaw, and the siren of the FBI are heard in the distance. And about time too. Which only leaves Miss Marple at 9.10, and the third and final part of A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED (and not The Moving Finger, as I incorrectly informed you last time). A bit rum, some of the goings-on here. Why didn't anyone ring up when they read the invitation in the paper? Why, for that matter, didn't the police take

an interest? (Perhaps they don't read the local press). Anyway, it's too late now, and Patrick and Julia, Miss Blacklock's odious nearest and dearest, are beginning to look very suspicious now that Auntie is likely to inherit lots of the ready. One department where Agatha Christie is ahead of P.D. James ("NIGHTINGALE"), is in her characterisation. Miss James's tend towards the two-dimensional, with the notable exceptions of Inspector Dalgleish and Courtenay-Briggs, but Miss Christie's are fully-rounded, as witness the present crowd: An hysterical maid, superior Edmund, a vicar who is addicted to murder, (a bit suspicious, that), and two gloriously dotty pig-women, Miss Hinchcliff and Murgatroyd, the last played splendidly by Joan Sims. Oh, I do hope it wasn't her!

Will the real killer please step forward?" A murder is Announced, Friday, 9:10



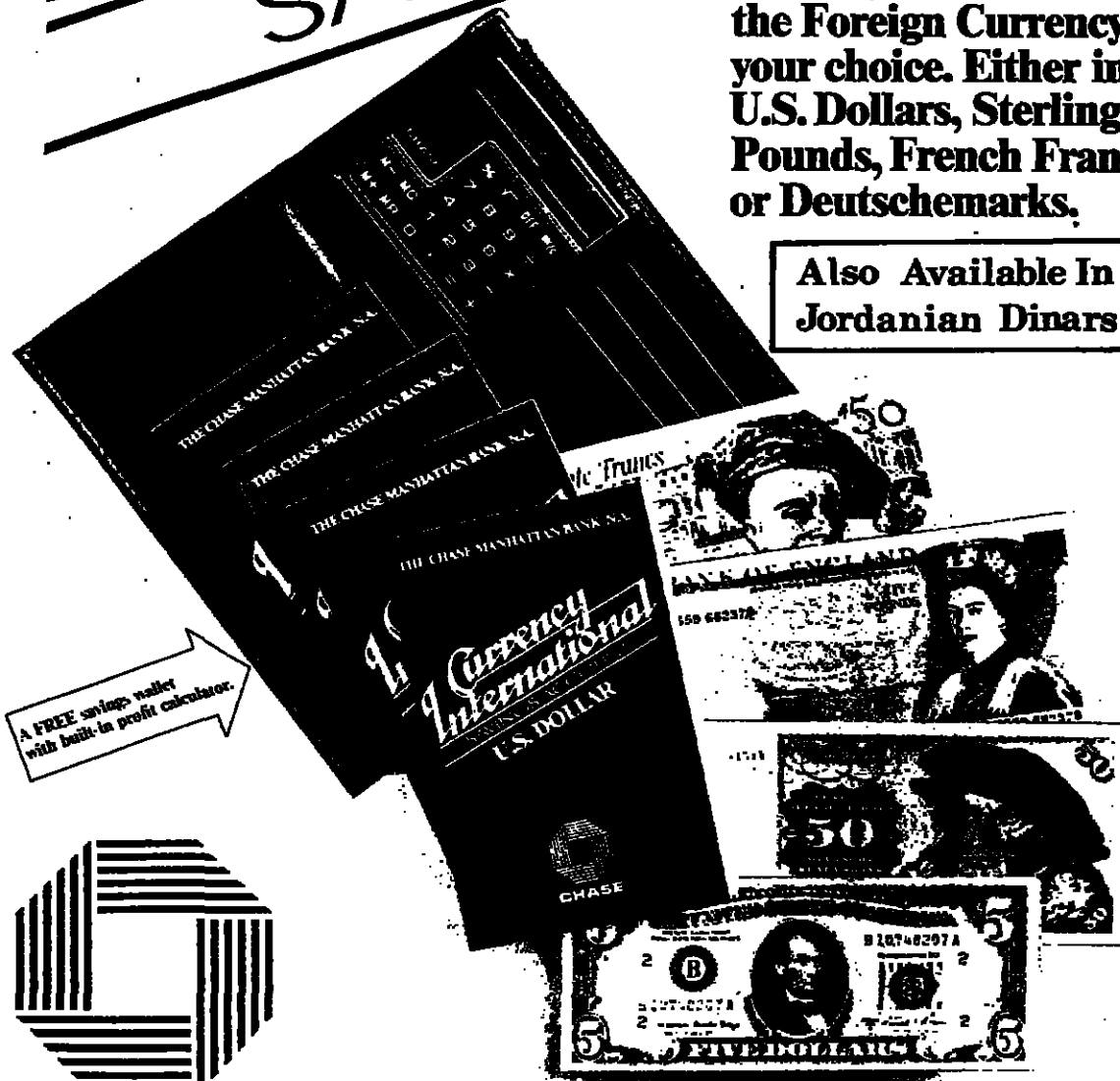
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Brussels riot claims 38 lives; Britain withdraws English teams from European competitions

# Belgian government bans all British soccer teams

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — Britain Friday announced it was pulling English football clubs out of European competition next season while the Belgian government banned all British soccer teams "until further notice," following Wednesday's riots that claimed the lives of 38 soccer fans before the start of the European Cup final between England's Liverpool and Italy's Juventus soccer teams.

The ban, recommended by Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, was approved during the regular weekly cabinet meeting. During the meeting, ministers discussed at length the Heysel Stadium riot before the European Cup final between England's Liverpool and Italy's Juventus clubs.

The indefinite ban on British teams was announced by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens after a cabinet meeting. Meanwhile, England's ruling Football Association said Friday it was withdrawing all English soccer teams from European competitions next season. That decision does not affect England's national team. Belgian government spokesman Xavier Deswaef said his country's ban covered all English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish clubs and national teams, professional or amateur, and stressed that it applied only to soccer.

"The ban covers veterans to school children, and no exceptions can be made," added an official who declined to be identified.

The British decision was announced by the Football Association (FA), governing body of English soccer, as their senior officials were summoned to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"It is now up to English football to put its house in order," the FA said in a statement.

The one-year withdrawal falls short of the two-year pullout which government sources said Thatcher wanted as a breathing space to allow the hooliganism problem to be conquered at home.

The FA statement said the government and the 92 English league clubs should now cooperate "to ensure that this totally una-

ceptable behaviour of English supporters at home and abroad becomes a thing of the past."

The FA's decision affects six clubs which have qualified to play in the three lucrative European competitions next season.

They include four-times European champions Liverpool, whose fans ran riot in a Brussels stadium on Wednesday before a Cup final against Juventus of Turin, Italy.

Liverpool Chairman John Smith had already told Thatcher Friday that his club would not compete in Europe next year. The loss of European competition will be a serious financial blow to the clubs, which can make up to one million sterling (\$1.25 million) from a successful season in Europe.

In Rome a fleet of military planes ferried home Italian casualties of Wednesday night's Brussels soccer riot as the cabinet prepared to discuss the stadium disaster in which at least 38 people, most of them Italians, were killed.

Two planes arrived in Rome and Bologna Thursday night with fans of the Turin club Juventus injured in a murderous melee believed to have been started by English supporters of their European Cup final rival Liverpool.

The Belgian Red Cross said Thursday night that 437 people were registered for treatment in Brussels hospitals or first aid posts, up from the previous estimate of 370. Rome Radio said they included 120 Italians, of whom 68 were still in hospital.

Another plane was due later with the bodies of Juventus fans who suffocated or were trampled to death in the Heysel Stadium.

Rome Radio said 30 of the known dead were Italians and four victims had still to be identified.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, returning from Moscow Thursday, said he had exchanged "strong words" with the Belgian government over a decision to play the final despite the pre-match rioting and carnage.

Italians generally reacted to the tragedy more in sorrow than anger, but there was general condemnation of British soccer fans and calls for a ban on British clubs playing abroad until the phenomenon of stadium violence had been eliminated.

Juventus owner Gianni Agnelli said Liverpool supporters who began the trouble were "a race of incorrigible vandals. They have shown their style in Britain and confirmed it every time they go abroad." "The only solution," Agnelli said, echoing the majority Italian sentiment, "is to stop the British from playing outside their country until this violence is stamped out."

At the cabinet meeting, Craxi is expected to discuss British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposal to open a relief fund for families of the victims, to which Britain will contribute the first £250,000 (\$300,000).

Juventus Thursday night said it was starting its own fund with \$150,000 from club and players.

Both houses of the Italian Parliament discussed the Heysel tragedy Thursday night and a group of opposition Communist deputies asked the government to say what action it contemplated against the Belgian and British governments.

Four Christian Democrats filed a censure motion against the state broadcasting network RAI for televising the game and scenes of exultation after Juventus won the cup, 1-0.

Federico Sordillo, president of the Italian Football Federation, said in Turin he would offer to resign from the executive board of the European Football Union if it did not act to tighten safety measures at future games.

Italian President Sandro Pertini, in a statement issued by his office, voiced "his profound grief for the victims of the incident... and deplores the fact that a sporting occasion was turned into a serious and grievous event."

British Sports Minister Neil MacFarlane said: "This is the most tragic night for European football... I had feared trouble at this match, but nothing on this



Police and soccer spectators try to rescue other fans from under the rubble of a stand that fell down after riot has started at Brussels Heysel stadium before the start of the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus (AP wirephoto)

appalling and tragic scale."

Pope John Paul Thursday sent telegrams to Italian and Belgian bishops expressing his shock and horror over the soccer violence in Brussels Wednesday night that led to the death of at least 38 fans.

The Pontiff, who prayed in his private chapel when informed of the events, had telegrams sent in his name by Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

In his message to the head of the Italian bishops' conference the Pope expressed his "vivid horror and condemnation of such ferocious and irrational behaviour."

In a telegram to Cardinal Godfried Danneels of Belgium the Pope hoped that efforts would be made on an international level "so that sport does not further degenerate into blind passions aggravated by the abuse of stimulants."

Queen Elizabeth sent messages of sympathy Thursday to Italian President Sandro Pertini and Belgium's King Baudouin.

"I am deeply saddened that so many Italian lives were lost in the shocking events in Brussels Wednesday evening and I send my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved and injured," she told Pertini.

She wrote to the king: "I was very shocked by the terrible events in Brussels Wednesday and I send my heartfelt regret and sympathy."

Prince Charles and Princess Diana, who toured Italy this month, also sent a message to Pertini.

## Italians debate

Outraged Italians on Thursday mourned the Turin soccer fans killed in Brussels, and a legal investigation began into the violence sparked by rioting English youths. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi ordered flags to be flown at half-mast, and Italian Radio broadcast names of the victims.

In Turin, several British flags were burned by demonstrators but no violence was reported.

Latest reports from Brussels said 26 of the 38 killed were Italians, including a boy aged 10. Some of the scores of injured were in critical condition.

The foreign ministry said thousands of people had called special phone numbers for information about relatives or friends who attended the game.

In Rome, prosecutor Mario Boschi ordered an investigation into the rioting on the basis of laws that allow foreigners to be prosecuted for harm done to Italians abroad.

The government was due to answer questions in the Senate about the violence at the Liverpool-Juventus match.

Belgium's King Baudouin telephoned President Sandro Pertini to express his grief and solidarity with the families of the victims. Pertini's office said the King told Pertini he deplored the inability of Belgian police to prevent the violence.

Many papers expressed disbelief at the inadequate police forces at the stadium. The leading Milan daily Corriere Della Sera attacked "the blameworthy incompetence" of Belgian police.

## Faisaly beats Wihdat 2-0

By Munem Fakhoury  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Al Faisaly beat Al Wihdat 2-0 (0-0) in the soccer match held at Amman Stadium Thursday night in the Soccer Association Shield championship attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

Tonight Al Wihdat will play Al Jazira and the loser team will be eliminated from the championship.

Al Faisaly played fast and controlled most of the first half as the team implemented the 4-3-3 method of attack exchanging positions during the game. Al Wihdat meanwhile played 4-4-2 and its players were slow in passing the ball forward towards Al Faisaly pitch but instead have been passing the ball crossways trying to calm down Al Faisaly attacks.

The first chance for Al Faisaly came in the early minutes of the first half when Khalid Awad's shot hit the post of Al Wihdat goal.

Two more chances followed when Jamal Abu Abed failed to score while twice inside Al Wihdat's box in the 28th and 34th minutes.

In the 2nd minute of the second half Awad passed the ball to his teammate Imad Zakaria who dashed himself towards Al Wihdat goal and when he entered the box he was tackled by Jalal Ali Al

Wihdat's defender and referee Ahmad Basch granted Al Faisaly a penalty kick. The penalty was taken by Khalid Awad who scored Al Faisaly's first goal.

After few minutes Al Wihdat fans started throwing stones towards Al Faisaly goalkeeper, Anis, and the referee stopped the match, and picked up the stones.

In the 79th minute Khalid Awad dashed from the left side of the pitch towards Al Wihdat's goal and sent the ball across to the head of Imad Zakaria who sent a header inside the net.

The this point Al Wihdat supporters started throwing stones, heavily, onto the players and the linesmen, and the match was stopped for at least 11 minutes.

Police interfered to stop the riots, few fans were injured and I myself could count four injuries treated by the Civil Defence first aids unit.

Police managed easily to control the situation and the referee went on with the match which ended 2-0 for Al Faisaly.

After the match Crown Prince Hassan went into the pitch and shook hands with the players and urged them to bear in mind that sport is not just winning or losing but to do with manners and good behaviour. He told them that we, Jordanians, are a family and we should always act and behave as such.

## Spartans leave after 3 defeats in Jordan

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An American university team left Amman Thursday after playing the Jordanian national squad in three exhibition matches which proved the home team too mightier for the visitors to beat.

The 12-member team, the "Spartans" from Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, went down to the national team 88-81 in the first match, held on May 23 at the Sports City, 87-73 in the second match held at Yarmouk University on May 27 and 87-61 in the final match, again played at the Sports City on May 29.

However, "it was a very good opportunity for our team to get themselves acquainted with the latest techniques in basketball," said Jordanian Basketball Federation (JBF) President Awad Haddad.

Mr. Haddad told the Jordan Times that the tour of the Spartans was one in several such visits planned to Jordan by Arab and non-Arab basketball teams before the pan-Arab games scheduled to be held in Morocco in August.

The Spartans, whose visit to Jordan was arranged by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the JBF, did indeed stage "some brilliant techniques" in basketball, but the home team proved its versatility to adopt to any new challenge, say some of the enthusiasts of the game in Jordan.

The national team, coached by American Robert "Rip" Taylor, "readjusted themselves to every new manoeuvre of the Spartans" and it was relatively easy for the seasoned home players to beat the visitors in all the three matches, the enthusiasts say.

For some of the members of the national team it was the first opp-

portunity to play an American university team and "it gave them valuable experience in getting familiarised with the U.S. style" of playing basketball. Mr. Awad said.

The national team, captained by Yassir Khamis, included players such as Murad Barakat, who was voted the best player in the Arab World in 1983, Samir Murkus, Imad Saeed, Jamal Buheiri, Amjad Tumbour, Yousef Zugloul, Ali Mahmoud Saleh, Khalid Abu Namous, Hisham Nawajleh, and Marwan Matouk.

The JBF is currently in the process of choosing the national team to play in the pan-Arab games in August and is expected to name the team from a total of 16 aspirants. The national captain is Samir Nassar, who could not play the matches with the Spartans because of a knee injury.

The Spartans, ranked third in university teams participating in the North Coast Conference games in the U.S., come from the only non-governmental university in Cleveland, Case Western Reserve University has almost all colleges of professional courses and higher studies in specialisations.

In addition to playing the matches, which were organised by the USIA with the help of the agency's Sports American office, the team members were also taken on a tour of various architectural and tourist sites in Jordan.

They left for Bahrain where they are scheduled to play similar exhibition matches before returning home.

The Spartans' coach Bill Suddeck, trainer Dennis Bash and Case Western Vice-President Peter Musselmann are accompanying the team in its current tour.

Jordan's junior national team trained at Case Western while the national team was playing in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.



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# 'Star Wars' central issue in new round of Geneva talks

GENEVA (R) — President Reagan's "Star Wars" space-based missile defence plan has moved quickly to centre stage at the new round of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

Chief Soviet negotiator Viktor Karpov went into the opening session saying: "The most important thing is to find answers which will stop the spreading of arms into space."

The U.S. has said Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), dubbed "Star Wars", would be explained to the Soviet team but the 26-billion-dollar research programme was not negotiable.

There seemed little hope for progress in the talks — the current second round is expected to last about eight weeks — until some way has been found around this stumbling block. To date, the two sides have apparently adopted fixed positions.

The second round also includes separate negotiations on long-range nuclear missiles, medium-

range missiles and space weapons. The long-range missile group is due to meet Saturday at the Soviet mission here, a Soviet spokesman said.

U.S. Chief Negotiator Max Kampelman said the Americans would seek radical reductions in long-range and medium-range nuclear missile arsenals. These are estimated at about 7,500 warheads on each side.

Such radical reductions were acceptable to Moscow, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told a dinner banquet in the Soviet capital on the eve of the new round, but only if the U.S. abandoned SDI.

The new talks were agreed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a January meeting in Geneva.

The negotiations ended a

15-month breakdown in superpower arms talks, and for the first time included a negotiating category for "defence and space arms".

Moscow insists Shultz agreed to negotiate on the "Star Wars" project, launched by Mr. Reagan in March, 1983, but the U.S. maintains the agreement was only to discuss the plan.

The first session Thursday was a plenary meeting grouping the three negotiating groups at the Soviet mission for one hour and 50 minutes, a U.S. delegation spokesman said.

The negotiations are bound by a pledge of confidentiality in Geneva. This prohibits any discussion of the substance of the talks with reporters based here.

Meanwhile, several NATO allies have discreetly urged the United States not to abandon the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union, NATO sources said Thursday.

President Reagan is obliged by law to report to Congress by Saturday on his administration's plans for compliance with nuclear weapons limits imposed by SALT-2, which expires at the end of this year but was never ratified by the U.S.

A White House spokesman said he might lay out options without indicating a final decision.

The sources said several NATO governments and NATO Secretary-General Lord Carvington had privately let Washington know that a decision to cease respecting the treaty restrictions would be seen in allied countries as a serious blow to arms control.

Mr. Reagan, who has accused Moscow of violating the treaty, must decide at the latest next autumn whether to hold to SALT-2. The deployment of a new Trident submarine would then push the U.S. nuclear arsenal over the treaty limits, requiring the scrapping of an older submarine.



ROBBERY SUSPECTS: Rosario Emmanzo, 61, (centre) and Thomas Lacaraba (behind Emmanzo left), two suspects in an \$8 million robbery at the U.S. Wells Fargo company earlier this month, are taken into custody Thursday (AP wirephoto)

## Barre to run for French presidency

PARIS (R) — Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre has ended months of speculation by announcing that he intends running for president in 1988, but without allying himself to any of the main political parties.

Mr. Barre, who was prime minister for the last five years of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's presidency, is the first major political figure to announce his intention to run in 1988 when Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's term ends.

The 61-year-old politician has been consistently leading opinion polls in recent months as the most popular opposition figure, ahead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and another of his former prime ministers, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

But none of the country's other leading politicians, Mr. Mitterrand included, has formally announced his intention to run for the seven-year presidential term.

Mr. Barre chose an interview in Friday's issue of the centre-right weekly magazine L'Express to launch his candidature, although he said his bid depended on the will of the majority — a clear reference to the increasing importance in French politics of opinion polls.

Mr. Barre told L'Express: "If at the appropriate time I have the feeling that I can benefit from the deep confidence of a large part of the French people, who would be ready to support me in that difficult task, then I would be a candidate, but separate from any party."

"But I would not be a candidate if I did not think those conditions had been fulfilled. That is to say, I would not be taking part just for the pleasure of being a candidate," he added.

Political commentators said Mr. Barre's determination not to be allied with any specific political party was reminiscent of Charles de Gaulle's affirmation that he was president of all French people, not of any political party.

Mr. Barre himself said that any power base that he might build up would be as a result of confidence placed in him and his policies by the French people, but commentators said he was evidently hoping to attract support from disaffected members of the right-wing UDF party.

## Sikhs shoot dead shopkeeper in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists shot dead a shopkeeper in a village in Punjab state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Friday.

The news agency said three men went into the man's shop in a village near the central town of Hoshiarpur Thursday night and killed him. It did not say if the man was a Hindu.

Punjab is on full security alert for the first anniversary next week of the army assault on the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple.

The shooting was the second extremist attack this week in the northern state, home of most of India's Sikhs.

Three Hindus were killed and three wounded when Sikh extremists opened fire on a group of migrant labourers on a road near the industrial town of Ludhiana on Tuesday.

Militant Sikhs have declared next week "genocide week" to mourn about 1,000 Sikhs who died one year ago when the army stormed the shrine at Amritsar to flush out extremists campaigning

for a separate nation in Punjab. In a move aimed at coordinating security arrangements in the region, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Thursday appointed Punjab Governor Arjun Singh administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and neighbouring Haryana state, is usually administered separately.

Mr. Singh Thursday appealed for calm during the anniversary week.

Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the main Sikh political party the Akali Dal, and the five Sikh high priests have also urged people to observe the anniversary peacefully.

Army reinforcements have moved into position in Amritsar and in sensitive spots across Punjab.

Leave for all policemen in the farming state has been cancelled and patrolling by police and paramilitary troops has been stepped up along railway tracks and around bus and rail stations, cinemas and Hindu-majority areas.

Meanwhile two people were killed when police opened fire in different areas on India's western Gujarat state during clashes over government policy on minorities, PTI reported Friday.

It said one woman was killed and four were wounded when police opened fire Thursday night in a village in the state's northern Mehsana district to disperse stone-throwing crowds.

A man was killed when police opened fire on people throwing acid bulbs at them in the central town of Nadiad. Three policemen were hurt, PTI added.

Two people received stab wounds during street clashes Thursday night in the state's largest city, Ahmedabad, PTI said.

About 135 people have died in three months of violent clashes in Gujarat triggered by student-led protests against government policy which reserves quotas of jobs and college places for poor classes and castes.

The right unless the Communist vote was strong.

Mr. Florakis, whose party backs Soviet foreign policy, said Greece's economy could never be self-sustaining as long as it remained in the Community, and defence could never be independent while the country remained in the Atlantic alliance.

"The only way to real change is democratic government based on equal cooperation between all progressive parties and a common programme," added Mr. Florakis, who is hoping for deadlock in the next parliament so Mr. Papandreou would be forced to make a deal with him.

Mr. Florakis has not spelt out in detail his terms for an agreement to vote with the Socialists in parliament.

But he said the first action of a Communist-backed government would be to introduce proportional representation. This should bar right-wing governments from power for good, he added.

## Iceland's parliament votes to ban nuclear arms

REYKJAVIK (R) — Left-wing opposition leader Svavar Gesson has said a parliamentary vote banning deployment of nuclear weapons in Iceland amounted to a declaration of a nuclear-free zone.

Mr. Gestsson, leader of the People's Alliance (Communist and Socialist), told Reuters the government was now obliged to exclude nuclear weapons completely. "The country has in fact become a nuclear-free zone," he said.

But Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson said he regarded the resolution, passed unanimously by parliament last Friday, as meaning merely that the government had to seek parliamentary approval before deploying nuclear weapons.

Foreign Minister Geir Halgrímsson, on an official visit to Denmark, has insisted there had been no change in Iceland's position, which was identical to that of fellow NATO members Norway and Denmark.

The May 24 resolution bans nuclear weapons from the land, sea and airspace of Iceland.

Both Norway and Denmark exclude nuclear weapons in peacetime but do not rule out their deployment in time of crisis or war.

## Mitsotakis pledges 'to keep Greece in Europe'

ATHENS (R) — Greek Conservative opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis has pledged to keep Greece in Europe and implement a multi-faceted foreign policy if he wins Sunday's general elections.

Addressing a huge rally of cheering supporters of his New Democracy Party, Mr. Mitsotakis accused Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of having led the country to an economic impasse and to international isolation during his three-and-a-half-year term in office.

"New Democracy will make Greece again a trustworthy country and will lead it back to a multi-faceted foreign policy, to a policy of cooperation and good relations with all countries. We are allies with the Western countries and friends with the Eastern countries," Mr. Mitsotakis said.

The crowd, estimated by New Democracy officials at more than half a million, applauded wildly as Mr. Mitsotakis said: "Greece is in Europe and we want to stay in Europe. With this policy we will serve our national interests."

He accused Mr. Papandreou of failing to outline his foreign policy during the electoral campaign.

Mr. Papandreou was elected in 1981 with an overwhelming majority on an anti-NATO, and anti-European Community platform. He has since softened his stand and some commentators said this was the result of influence by the pro-Western Constantine Karamanlis, Greek president at the time.

Mr. Karamanlis was forced to resign in March when Mr. Papandreou proposed constitutional amendments clipping the presidential powers. The Socialists supported the election by parliament of former high judge Christos Saratzetakis who New Democracy has refused to recognise, asserting he was elected with dubious methods.

The Saratzetakis issue sparked a constitutional crisis and forced Mr. Papandreou to call national elections four months before his government's term was to expire.

Mr. Mitsotakis told the rally

Thursday night he was in favour of a dialogue with neighbouring Turkey, with which Greece is at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean and Cyprus.

"We accept the dialogue under the prerequisite it will respect the territorial integrity of the two countries and the existing international treaties," Mr. Mitsotakis said.

Mr. Papandreou has stated that a dialogue with Turkey was only possible if Turkish troops withdrew from northern Cyprus which they invaded in 1974.

Greek Communist Leader Harilaos Florakis has attacked the government for reversing its pledges to leave NATO and the European Community and renewed demands for a Communist say in government after Sunday's elections.

Addressing over 100,000 supporters who waved red banners and hammer-and-sickle signs in Athens' Central Square, Mr. Florakis said the policies of Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou would move further to

the right unless the Communist vote was strong.

Mr. Florakis, whose party backs Soviet foreign policy, said Greece's economy could never be self-sustaining as long as it remained in the Community, and defence could never be independent while the country remained in the Atlantic alliance.

"The only way to real change is democratic government based on equal cooperation between all progressive parties and a common programme," added Mr. Florakis, who is hoping for deadlock in the next parliament so Mr. Papandreou would be forced to make a deal with him.

Mr. Florakis has not spelt out in detail his terms for an agreement to vote with the Socialists in parliament.

But he said the first action of a Communist-backed government would be to introduce proportional representation. This should bar right-wing governments from power for good, he added.

Seven main parties joined in a grand alliance earlier this month, but Afghan exile sources say this was more because of external pressure than through a new agreement among the rebels.

If the Soviet army succeeds in breaking the siege of Barikot, Western diplomats say, it would probably station up to 3,000 troops there to help seal off a 90-kilometre stretch along the border.

A brigade-strength Barikot garrison would be a major Soviet base only one kilometre from the Pakistan border.

The rebels said the slow arrival in Peshawar of news couriers and wounded rebels from an area so close to Pakistan indicated the heavy attack had pinned guerrillas down and closed at least some of the many mountain passes along the border.

They said weapons supplies along the border were uneven, with many arms going in around

## Hairdressers reach accord with Islamic fundamentalists

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Hairdressers in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli have resumed work after closing for a week under pressure from Islamic fundamentalist militiamen, local hairdressers said. The fundamentalists allowed them to reopen provided they allowed only female staff to cut women's hair. Four hairdressing salons have been bombed over the past 10 days because male staff were dealing with women, they said.

## 3 Japanese may have died from AIDS

TOKYO (R) — The Health Ministry has said three male haemophiliacs had died after transfusions of imported blood and it was suspected they were Japan's first AIDS victims. The ministry added that two other Japanese men known to have had homosexual contacts abroad had been admitted to hospital as suspected sufferers from the killer complaint. Haemophiliacs and homosexuals have been identified as high risk groups for AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). There are an estimated 11,000 AIDS victims worldwide, most of them in the United States, according to the World Health Organisation. Almost all blood for transfusions in Japan is imported, 90 per cent of it from the United States.

## Bangladesh girls turn to brothels to survive

DHAKA (R) — Young girls left without family by the Bangladesh tidal wave disaster have disappeared from relief camps into Chittagong brothels, newspapers have reported. The Sangbad and Banglar Bani newspapers said a number of girls, bereaved by loss of parents, brothers or sisters, were being taken out of the camps into brothels at Chittagong, the country's main port. "They will add to the thousands already in the ancient business of selling bodies for bread," Banglar Bani said. It also reported that local thugs were moving onto some of the seven Bay of Bengal islands washed over by the tidal wave last Friday to take over land from impoverished victims of the tragedy in which up to 10,000 people died.

## Professor acquitted in gay test case

BRUSSELS (R) — A Belgian university professor was acquitted by a court of running houses of debauchery in what the press has described as a test case that could bring changes in Belgium's restrictive laws on homosexuality. Michel Vincineau, 47, a law lecturer at the Free University of Brussels, was held in custody for several months last year on charges of running two brothels in Antwerp and Brussels. The private clubs, called "Le Macho", were the first meeting places in Belgium where male homosexuals could dine, bathe or take a sauna together. The court dismissed prosecution charges that such clubs, common in cities such as New York, London or Amsterdam but unheard of until recently in staunchly Roman Catholic Belgium, were an incitement to debauchery and prostitution. Belgian law prohibits homosexual intercourse under the age of 18, although heterosexual intercourse is allowed from 16.

## Glue-sniffer locked in iron cage

SINGAPORE (R) — Police have investigated the case of a 25-year-old Singaporean who had been kept locked in an iron cage at his family home for a year. Johnson Soh was freed from the cage and taken to a government mental hospital after his plight was discovered by a newspaper. A police spokesman told Reuters. Family members said Soh had to be caged to keep him away from glue-smitting and trouble, he said. "Under Singapore laws no one is allowed to restrain another person against his wish. But in this case we are trying to help both the family and Soh," the spokesman said. The Straits Times, which printed the story, said Soh's companion in captivity was a parrot in an adjacent cage. His meals were delivered through the bars of the cage.

## Court upholds sentences on senior Taiwan officers

TAIPEI (R) — A military court has upheld sentences passed on three senior Taiwanese intelligence officers convicted in connection with the murder of a dissident writer in California, the Defence Ministry said.

A ministry statement said the verdict by the review court was final. Senior military sources said the decision had been approved by the joint chiefs of the armed forces and President Chiang Ching-kuo. The court rejected appeals by Vice-Admiral Wang Hsi-Ling, chief of the Military Intelligence Bureau, and two deputies convicted in connection with the murder of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu near San Francisco last year.

Adm. Wang, 58, was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting the murder of Mr. Liu, a stern critic of Taiwan. Maj. Gen. Hu Yi-Min and Col. Chen Fu-Men were jailed for two and a half years each as accessories.

The review court said Adm. Wang had violated the military code by employing a leading underworld figure, Chen Chi-Li, to spy for the bureau against Peking.

Adm. Wang had denied ordering Chen to kill Mr. Liu.

Chen and another leader of the

Bamboo Union Gang, Wu Tun, were convicted for the killing and sentenced to life imprisonment. A high court will announce a verdict on their appeal next week.

Chen, 41, told a civilian court Adm. Wang ordered him to teach Mr. Liu "a lesson", although he retracted earlier testimony that Adm. Wang ordered him to kill the writer.

The review court said that when Adm. Wang ordered the 'lesson', the admiral could foresee that Mr. Liu might be killed in the process. This constituted premeditated murder, it added.

Wu, 35, told the court he and another gangster, reported to have fled to the Philippines, intended only to hurt Mr. Liu but the writer was shot dead when he put up a struggle.

Mr. Liu, 52, who had written several books critical of Taiwan's policy including a biography of President Chiang, was described at the trials as a triple agent working for Taipei, Peking and Washington.

The case strained relations between Taiwan and the United States, its largest arms supplier, and a U.S. congressional committee said it would conduct hearings into the murder.

## Papal death plot trial witness points to 'Grey Wolves'

ROME (R) — Early testimony in the trial of eight men accused of plotting to kill the Pope suggests that a Turkish neo-fascist group called "Grey Wolves" played a greater role in the alleged conspiracy than was originally supposed.

Up to four more Turks could face charges on the basis of testimony at Rome Assize Court this week by their compatriot, Omer Bagci, 39, who admits he delivered the gun Mehmet Ali Agca used to shoot Pope John Paul in May, 1981.

Bagci, who will probably spend a third day on the witness stand when the trial resumes next week, has identified two sympathisers of the Grey Wolves, to which Agca once belonged, as probably linked with him in the plot against the Pope.

But four days of questioning by Court President Severino Santapichi, often hampered by language and accents problems, failed to shed any new light on an alleged Bulgarian connection with the plot.

Investigating magistrate Ilario Martella sent Agca, Bagci, three other Turks and three Bulgarians for trial, accusing them of forming a conspiracy to murder the Polish-born Pope.

The Assize Court judges and six jurors must evaluate Martella's several thousand pages of signed testimony, as well as the defendants' own statements in court, when they weigh the merits of the case.

If it were not for this, Agca's religious ravings during the first two days of the trial might have seriously undermined the credibility of the prosecution's argument.

Agca, 27, twice said he was Jesus Christ and, referring to the Pope's 1983 visit to his cell in Rebibbia Prison, said the two men talked about the forthcoming end of the world.

Although Agca is the main prosecution witness against the other seven, he declined to talk about details of the alleged plot unless the Vatican confirmed details of the conversation he had with the Pontiff.

Lawyers said Agca's outbursts cast doubt on his state of mind and credibility as a witness, but did not affect the circumstantial case against Bulgarians Sergei Antonov, Zhelyo Vassilev and Todor Aivazov.

Under Italian law a defendant can be convicted on circumstantial evidence and the prosecution says Agca's copious if erratic statements to Martella amount to a strong case of conspiracy involving the three East Europeans.

## Soviet troops concentrate on key Afghan rebel routes

ISLAMABAD (R) — Soviet forces fighting their way up the Kunar Valley in eastern Afghanistan are concentrating on plugging key rebel supply routes coming over the border from neighbouring Pakistan, according to rebel sources in Peshawar.

Air and ground attacks this week have centred on three of the more than two dozen mountain passes used by Muslim guerrillas to enter the Kunar Valley from their bases in Pakistan, the sources said.

Soviet forces have come as close as 10 kilometres to their goal, an Afghan army garrison at Barikot encircled by rebels for the past 10 months. It was not known if they had tried to advance further.

Barikot, which is being supplied by helicopter, has about 300 Afghan troops with several dozen Soviet advisers.

The offensive by about 10,000 Soviet troops, backed by heavy air cover and more than 600 arm-

oured vehicles, appears aimed at establishing a large base at Barikot after breaking the siege. Western diplomats say.

Bombing has destroyed at least three villages in the pass between Marawara, near the provincial capital of Chagasarai half-way up the valley, and the Pakistan border, the rebel sources said.

The bombings, followed up by tank-led ground attacks began on May 19 and were continuing on May 25, the last day a courier left the embattled area to bring news to Peshawar, they said.

Commando units flown in by helicopter have been taking over rebel machine-gun nests overlooking the route, which leads infiltrating guerrillas into Kunar and Laghman provinces as well as towards soaring mountain passes on the way to the strategic Panjsher Valley.

Guerrillas have put up a better fight at Dangan, a border village

leading to Asmar, the town three-quarters up the valley where the large Soviet column was last known to have stopped, the rebels said.

They said the guerrillas destroyed two tanks and killed nine Communist troops during the fighting which began on May 21. Two rebels were killed.

Soviet forces have also attacked Narai, a village 10 kilometres south of Barikot, but no other information has reached Peshawar about the fighting there, the rebels said.

The rebels said the slow arrival in Peshawar of news couriers and wounded rebels from an area so close to Pakistan indicated the heavy attack had pinned guerrillas down and closed at least some of the many mountain passes along the border.

They said weapons supplies along the border were uneven, with many arms going in around

Barikot but other areas hampered by shortage of pack horses and an unexplained slow-down in deliveries in Peshawar.

Western diplomats said some deliveries had been stopped with Pakistan's blessing, apparently to pressure the Peshawar-based rebel parties to form a united front.

Seven main parties joined in a grand alliance earlier this month, but Afghan exile sources say this was more because of external pressure than through a new agreement among the rebels.

If the Soviet army succeeds in breaking the siege of Barikot, Western diplomats say, it would probably station up to 3,000 troops there to help seal off a 90-kilometre stretch along the border.

A brigade-strength Barikot garrison would be a major Soviet base only one kilometre from the Pakistan border.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### A LOSING OPTION

Both vulnerable. West deals. NORTH

AKQ85  
J10  
J96  
832

WEST EAST  
1042 J63  
KQ742 J98653  
K43 875  
96 A7

SOUTH  
97  
A  
AQ102  
KQJ1054

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass 1 Pass 3 Pass 3 Pass 4  
Pass 3 Pass 4  
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

In recent weeks we have written several times that, if you can see that declarer is going to make his contract by playing normally, you should strive to create a viable alternate line that will lead to his defeat. At the recent 1984 European Junior Championships, Francis Crozet of France presented declarer with a superior alternative that was doomed to fail.

North opened a sub-minimum hand because he owned the master

suit and so had an easy rebid. Now there was no way that South was going to stop short of slam.

West led the king of hearts, won by declarer who returned the king of clubs to Crozet's ace. What would you do now?

Crozet reasoned that if declarer held seven clubs and four diamonds, there would be no way to defeat the slam, for declarer could get three diamonds on the table's spade suit. Therefore, he decided to play declarer for only 10 cards in the minor suits and three in the majors.

If declarer held two hearts and only one spade, he would obviously have taken a heart discard on dummy's spades. So South apparently held two spades and one heart, which meant the spade suit was going to run and furnish declarer with all the diamonds he needed.

Therefore, Crozet shifted to a low diamond at trick three. This presented declarer with an agonizing choice — he had to decide immediately between the 36 percent chance of the even spade break or the 50 percent odds on the diamond finesse. Not surprisingly, he went for the better mathematical odds. Down one, and 12 International Match Points to France since, in the other room, North-South got no further than game.